THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,701—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 22, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 27th July	EGYPT *	8000	...	..
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	...	...
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12358
21st "	ARCADIA	7500	...	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
19th "	PERSIA	8000	...	..
26th "	* MALOJA	12431	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	INDIA	8000	...	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
16th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th "	MEDINA	12358	...	..

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Mitchell	20th July 1912
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 826	1,899
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Kola	1205	Thurs.	25th July	9 a.m.	
Linga	2185	Friday	26th July	† 6 a. m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 25th July, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala," 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 24th instant, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 8th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 3rd August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
22nd July, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	Costa	29th Aug. 1912.
Nera	5538	X	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	X	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lassince	19th Dec. 1912

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Nera	5538	X	9th Aug. 1912
Oceanien	4143	X	6th Sept. 1912

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	E. Viale	15th Aug. 1912.
Polcevera	4,000	A. de Amezaga	20th Aug. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	P. Maganzini.	15th Sept. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000		16th Aug 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1912

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..............£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..............$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund..............$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Shanghai Hongkow
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP............£400,000
RESERVE............£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..............£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND..............£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Delhi
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Iloilo
Hongkong
Canton
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent,

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DIAMONDS

It is because they are the visible emblems of love and marriage that FINGER RINGS are considered the most interesting of all objects of JEWELLERY and as they are really the popular product of civilisation they naturally carry sympathetic concern and value. Not only does the DIAMOND dominate to-day, as the favourite stone for rings, but it also holds its own in the first position as the chief ornament of most other forms of jewellery. We have a magnificent collection of

ENGAGEMENT RINGS

of unapproached QUALITY in DIAMONDS. From the rich man's point of view, of course, there is much to be said in favour of DIAMONDS, but there is much satisfaction also to be found in

BEAUTIFUL COLOURED STONES

Such as the Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, Opal, Turquoise &c., delightfully set as the centres of clusters of small diamonds, or set alternately in various sizes of half hoops, and also many other fancies. A full casket of jewelled rings in these days certainly does not betray vanity, but rather discloses artistic LOVE FOR THE BEAUTIFUL; and a full casket of jewels also affords the opportunity to those who credit stones with occult influences, to wear particular stones which have been allocated as proper to wear at certain seasons. Every day has its own gem. Sunday the Yellow Topaz; Monday, Pearls; Tuesday, Rubies; Wednesday, Sapphires; Thursday, Amethyst; Friday, Emerald; Saturday, Diamond. The months also have their appropriate gems. January, the Garnet; February, Amethyst; March, Bloodstone; April, Diamond; May, Emerald; June, Agate; July, Cornelian; August, Sardonyx; September, Chrysolite; October, Opal; November, Topaz, and in December, Turquoise. It will be apparent from the foregoing that a very large casket is required to keep up with all the curious rules for wearing jewels. But apart from such fancies or scruples, there is a charm and novelty in variety, and as there are eight fingers and two thumbs to a pair of hands, many will feel it a pleasure to be able to wear a succession of finger rings. Inspection of our stock of PICKED STONES will reveal to you the fact that quality for quality there is only one house in Bombay where the Best Value In DIAMONDS can be obtained.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFT SHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING:—

- 4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
- 4 BARTLETT PEARS
- 4 APRICOTS
- 4 GREENGAGES
- 4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
- 3 STEWED PRUNES
- 1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS
IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

They cure FEVER, AGUE, and INFLUENZA, and have been tested by the time.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4. each.

By all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY. Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS Co., Ltd.

Registered in { LONDON on 27th June 1905. BOMBAY on 16th August 1910.

Colonial Register kept at Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 25th day of July, 1912 to 7th day of August, 1912, both days inclusive, for preparation of Warrants for the DIVIDEND payable to Share Holders registered on the 25th day of July, 1912, for the half year ending 15th August, 1912.

By Order of the Board,
A. T. COOPER,
Managing Engineer.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1912.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS MELLOR DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Thomas Mellor deceased, who died at Finlay Mills, Parel, Bombay on or about the 13th day of July, 1911 and Letters of Administration (with copy of the Will annexed) of whose estate having effect throughout British India were granted on the 20th day of July, 1912 to Eric Tom Lambert of Bombay are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the Office of his Attorneys Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co. at No. 18 Church Gate Street, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 20th day of July 1912.

SMETHAM, BYRNE & Co.,
Attorneys for the Administrator.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 6th November, 1912 for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY and MISCELLANEOUS STORES for the Civil and Military Police in Burma for a period of two years, namely, from the 1st April, 1913 to 31st March, 1915.

2. Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms and all particulars regarding the Contract can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon.

3. All supplies must be strictly in accordance with the sealed samples and specifications.

4. Samples of all articles can be seen at the Police Supply Stores, Rangoon, during office hours on any day except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays.

5. In tendering, quotations for all the articles in any one Schedule, should be given, otherwise the same may not be considered.

6. Tenders will be opened in presence of those who choose to be present and the undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend for acceptance, the lowest or any tender.

H. C. NANGLE,
Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TWO MOTOR DRIVERS and one MOTOR MECHANIC, are REQUIRED for service on the Kalka Simla Railway.

Candidates must be thoroughly competent, have had not less than three years' workshop experience of Motor repairs, and be not less than 25 years of age.

Total emoluments, including pay and overtime, about Rs. 200 a month.

One appointment will be filled at once and the two others about September or October next.

Applications with copies of certificates should be sent to the LOCO. SUPERINTENDENT, N.W.R., Lahore.

LEOPOLD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

(in voluntary liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 5th day of August, 1912 to send their names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to H. R. GREAVES Esqr. and S. E. Warden Esq. care of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the Voluntary Liquidators of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the Voluntary Liquidators are in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof the assets of the Company will be distributed without regard to such claims.

SORABJI E. WARDEN,
Voluntary Liquidators of
The Leopold Mills Coy., Ld.

Bombay 11th July 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, ALSO SECOND-HAND BOILER AND ENGINE AND BRASS SCRAP, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August, 1912, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 11th July, 1912.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MADRAS COAL COMPANY, LTD.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE 20, MOORE STREET, MADRAS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 2,50,000.

DIVIDED into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

SHARES NOW OFFERED FOR SALE.

Only a portion is now available for public.

Apply for particulars at once to:—
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WANTED:—AGENTS, CANVASSERS and BROKERS, on salary and commission with future prospects in the permanent staff.

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BANKS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT:—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ⅛ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS:—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London),
Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..................	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund.....................	„ „ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits...............	„ „ 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

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Yokohama.
Kobe.
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Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... „	17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

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EDINBURGH: 64, Princes Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total funds exceed............£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

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KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED energetic and influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

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Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
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WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1912.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days' racing, to be held, as follows, from August to October, 1912:—

(A) 8 EXTRA MEETINGS. (The 1st Extra will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, 3rd August and it is proposed to hold 6 Extra Meetings before Poona Races, 1st Meeting, and 2 Extra Meetings after Poona Races, 2nd Meeting.)

(B) POONA RACES.
FIRST MEETING, 3 days.
7th, 11th and 14th September.
SECOND MEETING, 3 days.
21st, 24th and 28th September.

(C) CLOSED MEETING, 1 day, (17th September.)

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each:—

For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A. B. & C.
Each Gentleman........................ Rs. 60
Each Lady.............................. „ 15

For the POONA RACES, FIRST and SECOND MEETINGS and CLOSED MEETING, comprising B. & C.
Each Gentleman........................ Rs. 30
Each Lady.............................. „ 7

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.	SECOND ENCLOSURE.
Single Ticket ......Rs. 5	Single Ticket ......Rs. 1 8
Lady.................. „ 2	Soldiers in Uniform .... „ 1 0
	Lady .... „ 0 8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.

2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

NO PERSON WHATEVER will be admitted to the Enclosures without a ticket or pass.

Those entitled to free admission for the Season, can obtain their tickets or passes by applying to the Secretary at the Race Office before Saturday July 27th 1912.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Race Stand, Poona, 20th July, 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of C. I. PILLARS, porous pots and closets, iron bolt and nuts, iron plates, steam pipes, rope and sewing machine, etc.

Under instructions from B.N. Lang, Esqr, Official Liquidator of the Bombay and Hajaz Steam Navigation Co., of India, Limited, (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT, & Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at A. M. Jeewanji's Press compound, at Gurupdeo, Tank Bunder:—

A lot of C.I. Pillars, porous pots and closets, iron bolts and nuts, iron plates, steam pipe, broken sewing machine, waste paper bags, empty paint pots, tables, wooden pieces, one lot rope, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT CHOWPATY FACING THE SEA on the Walkeshwar Road.

Under the directions given by the Trustees of the Dady Seith Charity Trust and pursuant to an order made on the 15th day of April, 1912 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the matter of the Scheme framed in Suit No. 423 of 1906 in respect of Religious and Charitable Trust declared by an Indenture, dated the 12th day of March, 1874, the following valuable building sites situated at Walkeshwar Road, Chowpaty, will be leased by Public Auction for the term of 999 years by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1912, on the site at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) Full particulars, auction conditions, form of lease and plan of the plots can be had on application to Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Attorneys for the Trustees, at 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Plot No.	Area.	Plot No.	Area.
1	1359	9	1334
2	1432	10	1135
3	1475	11	1112
4	1378	12	1045
5	1207	13	901
6	1227	14	795
7	1602	15	700
8	1099		

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1912.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED an experienced SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply in person with testimonials to:—ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, Ld.

TO BE LET.—TWO NEWLY BUILT up-to-date fashioned GODOWNS in Dongri-street at Katha-Bazar opposite Masjid. For particulars apply to DWARKADAS J. SHROFF, 25 Esplanade Road, Old Agra Bank Building.

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BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
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VICTORIA TERMINUS
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MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

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O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch WHISKY.

G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

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J. F. SHORTT,
General Manager, R, D.

The 9th July, 1912.

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THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, shower and W. C. Use of Dining Room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 2,002, care of "Bombay Gazette".

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WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private bath room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light & Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 2,001, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
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1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
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1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
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9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 14 per „ *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3⅞ inch, Rs. 2¼ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd July at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, almyrahs, cupboards, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, iron safe, phonographs, 1 oakwood revolving top large office table.

At 2-30 p.m.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 light second-hand victoria.

By order of Mr. Haridas Jagjiwandas Lavji and on account and at the risk of Mohedin Samsudin.

One Taxi Motor Car—Darraque make magneto 4 cylinder, 12-15 horse power, some torpedo body, new shaped, 4 seated, and bearing public conveyance, No. 81 and car No. 1948.

The above car may be seen by applying to the Auctioneers.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th August next at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms the effects of the late Mathuradas Lakhmidas such as small pearl necklace, gold bangles, gold necklaces, gold rings, silver ornaments and pots, silver and copper foreign coins, silk sarees, copper and brass pots &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1912.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	£1,000,000
CALLED UP	£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£600,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)............................	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..	Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL....................	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

			Subscription, Rate.
Yearly	...	...	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	...	„ 11 0
Quarterly	...	...	„ 6 0
Monthly	...	...	„ 2 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	...	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	...	...	„ 13 8
Quarterly	...	...	„ 7 0
Monthly	...	...	„ 2 8

SINGLE COPY... ... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE.
For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette".
See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... „ 0-8

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B. O. C.
—B. O. C. KEROSINES—
Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, JULY 19.] [BOMBAY, JULY 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	74 1-8		9-16
do. Rentes	92 1-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 13-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	27 15-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	60 3-8		1-4
Exchanges on London at Paris...	25·24 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·48	un	chgd
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p. c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight...	3	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 11-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-2		1-8

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—

Transfers on Calcutta ... Rs. 21,50,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d

The Bombay mails of the 6th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£210,000
Bar Gold to Bombay	£ 90,000
Sovereigns to Bombay	£ 10,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Quiet Steady.
Futures	Steady.
Manchester	Firm with a fair demand.
Total Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000 "
Imports	... Nil. "
Mid-Americans	... 7·24+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 7-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·98	6·93	6·80
+04	+04	+04
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·74	6·70	6·69
+04	+05	+05
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·60	6·69	6·70
+05	+04	+05

New York Noon call Oct. 12·44 Dec. 12·45.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 12·62 Dec. 12·65.
New York 11 a.m., Oct. 12·42 Dec. 12·43.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	2,000
" Receipts at " last year ...	......
" Exports to Great Britain ...	......
" Exports to Continent ...	......
" Spot Cotton ...	12·80+20

Futures—Month of Oct 12·43+01
Futures—Month of Dec. 12·43—02
Declined owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on bullish private crop reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 13 1-8 unchgd.
Futures month of Oct	... 12·62+01
Futures month of Dec	... 12·61—01
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	11,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Do. do. to France & Continent...	22,000
Do. do. to Japan	——
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	266,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	110,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total actual Exports	8,000
do Forwarded	7,000
do Imports	15,000
do Stocks	989,000
Stock of Cotton in London	9,970

ADDITIONAL QUOTATION'S.

Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London	... d 4 27-32
Coconada Ginned C I F London	... d 4 31-32
G. M. Westerns C I F London	... d 5 15-32

Liverpool, July 19.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings ...Very firm but only small business rising to higher prices asked which acts as a check to business.

Tone Cloths ...Strong Full prices but advance check business.

Weft American " 54"	... 12 1-8
Weft Egyptian " 80"	... 17 1-2
Tone—Yarn—Market steady.	
Weft Egyptian " 32"	... 12 3-8
Twist " 32" W T C...	10 3-8
Twist " 32" B ...	10 3-4
Cloth G 20 36 inch	... 13 9
Twist " 36" W T C...	10 5-8
Twist " 36" B ...	11
Twist " 42" ...	12 1-8
Twist American " 60"	... 16 1-4
Twist Egyptian " 60"	... 17
Twist Egyptian " 80"	... 21
40s Banner Mill Twist	... 11 3-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ...	... 11 1-4
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool...	6 7-32
Buyers or Sellers ...	... Sellers.
Months ...	... July.-Aug.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ....
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-2 + 1-2
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 37+3-8
Do Months—July-Aug—London—Nominal
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... } unchanged.
Do. Month— ... }
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... }

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... Unchanged
Do Month ... .

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...54 5 2+5-8
Do. Months— ... July-Aug
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 49—unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Firmer

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship 65 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.
Linseed Calcutta... ... ... 61—unchgd.
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do Name of Port—Done—Buyers—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 57 1-4—unchgd.
Do. Months—July-Aug
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value,

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7 1-16—unchgd July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Steady.
Karachi Barley per Quarter 24 1-4 July-Aug London Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 10 1-2+1-2 July-Aug.—Sellers—Firm

METALS—

Copper Braziers	... £ 88 1-2 + 1-2
Yellow Metal	... £ 7 1-2 +1-8
Standard Copper G M B	... £ 77 3-8+1 1-8
Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool	......
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp	5 18 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	11 17 6
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India...	6 7 6

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 6d Value

WOOL AUCTION SALE.

Wool Auction closed to-day steady with a good business done. Sold 26,000.

Vicanere first white highest	12 1-4.
Vicanere first white lowest	10 1-2
Vicanere ordinary white highest	9 1-2
Vicanere ordinary white lowest	8 1-2
Candahar first white highest	10
Candahar first white lowest	9 1-2
Candahar ordinary white highest	9 1-4.
Candahar ordinary white lowest	7 3-4.
Bicanere white highest	8 2-4
Bicanere white lowest	7 1-4

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 13-5 1-4
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.—Practically, nothing doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Neglected
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 10 5 1-4—1-2d 7 12 6 1-4d—Aug Steady—Less doing.
Months of Shipments Oct-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quite.—Little doing in favour of buyers.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 14 7 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet.—Little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .
Java-Sugar:—Very little doing and prices unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [19TH JULY, 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
5 Boxes Sovs...	3,75,000	Alexandria	Chartered Bank
144 Bars and 1 Box Silver	3,00,000	London	Russo-Asiatic Bank
197 Bars Silver	4,12,500	do	National Bank
36 Bars Silver	75,000	do	Comptoir National.
106 Bars Silver	2,25,000	do	Yokohama Bank
133 Bars Silver	3,00,000	do	Hongkong Bank
424 Bars Silver	9,00,000	do	Mercantile Bank
156 Bars Silver	3,30,000	do	Eastern Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 18th July, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.........	28	31,536
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	19	22,803

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. As is usual on mail day there has been little fresh business offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. Aug.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 1-2
Shanghai "	...199 1-4
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened firm at 96 3-8 for Cash and 96 5-16 for the Settlement, prices having improved owing to the result of allotments for the New Loan, and the better prospects due to good rains up-country. Rates advanced 1-8 during the morning and small fluctuations have since occurred, but the tone of the market is decidedly better and a large business has been done. Closing rates are as under.

We quote:—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 96 7 0
Settlement	...	" 96 6 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower both for ready and forward at 27 13-16 and 27 15-16 respectively. New York was 1-4 down at 60 3-8. The local market opened steady at 70 7-16 ex-duty for ready. A small business has been done, and closing rates for ready and forward are as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs. 23 15 9
Australian " ...	...	" 23 15 9
Sovereigns " ...	...	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	...	" 70 8 0
1st Settlement	...	" 70 8 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 70 11 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...	...	" 79 14 0
1st Settlement	...	" 79 14 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 80 1 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Except for a rise of 20 points in Spot Cotton in New York, there was little change in the Home markets on closing yesterday. Private telegrams received to-day say crop accounts are conflicting. The local market opened rather easier the quotation for good Broach being Rs. 314. Good rain is reported in nearly all the cotton districts. There has been little business passing during the day, but rates have kept fairly steady, and close as under in a quiet market.

For ready cotton there is no improvement in the demand. Mills are still the best buyers. The turnover at Colaba was small, but prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.			
Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	322	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	313	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	309	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	"	306	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	300	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	297-8	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	285	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	275	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	280	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	285	Dec.
" " "	"	292	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	263-4	Jan.
OLD CROP.			
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	298	July-Aug
Good H. G. Westerns	"	269	"
Good M. G. Westerns	"	280-1	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
6·95	6·90	6·78	6·71	
—03	—03	—02	—03	
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·67	6·66	6·68	6·66	6·67
—03	—03	—03	—03	—03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is again quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 11 3 0 B.T.
September	...	" 12 0 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913	...	" 10 14 6 "

RAPESEED:—Steady.

We Quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	Rs. 8 5 6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	" 8 2 0 B.T.
Yellow " "	" 9 0 0 "

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 56 0 0 D J

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs 13 2 0 B. T.
Forward ... ... " 14 0 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 37 8 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... ... Rs. 27 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady.
We quote:—
Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 47 8 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Firm. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 0 0 R. T.

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 4 6 R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept ... " 5 6 6 "
" " May 1913 ... " 5 8 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,765 X D
Bank of India	65 X D
Central Bank of India Ld.	28 1-2
Eastern Bank	88

MILLS.

David	452 1-2
Kohinoor	780
Manockji Petit	2,700
New Great Eastern	245
Standard	1,355

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	176 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	190
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	22 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	542 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	2,632	bales.
Wheat	9,986	cwts.
Linseed	13,319	"
Rapeseed	4,598	"
Gingellyseed	87	"
Poppyseed	164	"
Groundnuts	418	"
Castorseed	876	"
Rice	2,628	"
Myrabollams	834	"
Cottonseed	1,591	"
Mowraseed	202	"
Gram	7,612	"
Joowar	1,554	"
Maize	Nil.	
Barley	880	"

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 20.] [BOMBAY, JULY 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	74 1-4		
3 do. Rentes	92 1-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...	91	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	64		1-16
Bar Silver in London	27 7-8	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	28	1-16	
do. in New York ...	60 1-2	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·24 1-2	un	chgd
do. at Berlin...	20·48	un	chgd
do. at New York...	4·87 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	
do. Short London	9th May.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	3	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 11-16	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier, quiet.
Futures	... Easy.
Total Sales	... 5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	800 "
Imports	... nil.
Mid-Americans	... 7·19—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...10 7-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·92	6·87	6·74	6·68	6·64
—06	—06	—06	—06	—06
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	
6·63	6·63	6·63	6·64	
—06	—06	—06	—06	

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports ...	1,000
Day's Receipts at U.S. last year ...	......
Exports to Great Britain ...	......
Exports to Continent ...	......
Spot Cotton—	12·80 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct. 12·36—07
Futures—Month of Dec. 12·38—05
Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and to favourable weather reports,

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 13 1-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct.	... 12·57—05
Do. do. Dec	... 12·59—02
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Firm.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight...	15,290,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	135,000
East Indian do ...	127,000
American do ...	1,814,000
Other do ...	96,000
Total Sales ...	50,000
East Indian sales	100
Total Speculation	4,000
Do. Exportation	1,000
East Indian Export	......
Do. Indian Stock	6,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	800
Do. Actual Exports	100
Do. Week's Imports	1,000
Do. Speculation ...	Nil.
Americans Afloat ...	30,000
East Indian ...	11,000
Total afloat	59,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi Nominal
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37
Do. Month—July-Aug.—London.—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ...
Do Month ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 54 1-4
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... ... Nominal.
Do Months ... ...
Do Name of Ports. ... ...
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-2
Do. Months—July.-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 65 3-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 57 1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £7 1 6 July-Aug. Hull—Sellers, steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 10 1-2d—July-Aug—Buyers—Steady.

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C & F India double bags ... 13 4 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ... Oct.-Dec.—Quiet.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India Neglected.
Do. Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 12 5 3-4
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers. 10 4 1-4—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Slow demand easier prices.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 14 7 1-2
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Quiet, prices unchanged.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal.
Months of Shipments ......
Java Sugar—Nothing doing. prices unchanged.

HIGH COURT—JULY 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir DINSHA D. DAVAR.)

Long Causes.

11-12—Mehta D—Karmalibhai Bhojabhai vs N B Chawan and others—Jamsetji.
998-08—S A Tyabji—Krishnaya Subhaya and others—Narandas Kanji—Little.
1041-08—Ardesir—Ruttonbai widow vs Lakhmivahoo widow—Bu K G Payne—Captain Dastur.
556-12—Motichand—B Furshotumdas vs H Harmukhrai Malvi.
17-12—Ardesir Hara bhai vs Jamnabai Shroff.
1014-11—Mulla Sukinaboo vs A K A H Manajiwala Manicand Jehangir Mulla.

Testamentary Suits.

24-08—Mulla Sagoonabai vs Tu ajiLuximonThakurdas
17-11—R B and Nagindas, Bhanbai vs Thakur Mowji Gagoo Dadachanji and S.
18-11—Ardeshir Valibhai Jasa vs Ismail Noor Mahomed F P Pavri.
20-11—R B and Nagindas Bai Bibibai vs Kulsambai widow Jehangir M and B.
22-11—Shamrao M and H Balwant Balkrishna vs Yeshwant L Pilgaokar Chitnis,
23-11—R B and Nagindas Bai Mangu widow vs Chhaganlal Jayshanker Bhaishanker.
24-11—Jehangir M and S Kulsambai vs Bai Bibibai R B and Nagindas.
25-11—Nanu H and Co Bai Valbhaji Ramji vs Mulji Jewan K J Dubash,
3-12—Motichand C M Ismailji vs Bai Sukuubai Mehta and D.
5-12—Nanu H and Co Munshi Saheb Allabux vs Roobab Payne and Co.
6-12—R B and Nagindas Jivandas Dongersay vs Bai Jivibai D D and Soonderdas
7-12—Madhowji Madhowji Virji vs Lakhmidas Mowji Tyabji
9-12—Motichand and D M N Sukal vs C Narandas R B and Nagindas
10-12—Patell and E P B Karanjia vs A M Karanjia M and Dalpatram

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

Long Causes.

1002-11 Hiralal Co C G Husen vs F Jaffer and others
101 11 Payne D P Mehta vs B Bhannubhai Edgelow.
47·09 Raghavaya Marianbai vs Ayshabai Edgelow.
776-11 Cap and V & R Bottlewalla and Co vs A Fetterle Nopper and another Bick M R and Co.
233-03 Malvi—Jaydyal Luchminarayen and others vs Monje Shamjee—Ard H D and Co.
248-03 Malvi Narayen Shivprasad vs Jayantilal Raghoobhai Ard H D and Co.
249-03 Malvi Jaydayal Lachminarayen vs D J Tata Ard H D and Co
252-03 Malvi Hanumanbux Harmukhrai vs Vajajlal Oodhowji Bhai K and G
263-03 Malvi Hanumanbux Harmukhrai vs Jayantilal Raghoobhai—Ard H D and Co.
309-03 Malvi Jitmal Kanayalal vs, Ebid Umersey Ard H D and Co.
310-03 Malvi Jitmal Kunayalal vs Shamji Ladha Ard H D and Co.
311-03 Malvi Mamraj Rambhagut vs Ebji Umersey Ard H D and Co.
687-02 Malvi Goopiram Harmukhrai vs Luxmonbhai Dayabhai Ard H D and Co.
160 7211-03 Malvi Jitmal Ramanand vs Sitaram Kissondayal Ard H D and Co.
722-10—Bicknell Sukhanand Gurmukhrai vs Panalal Lackmichand Jam R and D
623-11—Motichand Abdul Kayum Abdul Hoosein Mamjiwala vs Ashmabai Mulla
375-12—Captain Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachoodin Dhuru vs Vazeer Begum widow Crawford
299-07—Ardeshir Kanayalal Basudevdas vs Shankerdas Shivlal Daphtary
898-09—Mulla Jasroopji Sudarmal vs Mehraj Gungabux Ardeshir
936-09—Jehangir J and B Phirozsha and Co vs D M Darukhanawala and Co Pestonji R and K and Co
616-10—Kanga and S Ramgopal Madhowprasad vs Mansharlal Chotalal Ardeshir
636-10—Hiralal and Co Bidhichand Shyamlal vs Lalla Ganga Sahai Telchand Mehta and D
736-10—Subnis and G Valia alias Ashood widow vs Hisha Mudin bin Mahomed Hoosein Tyaji D and Co
936-10—Mehta and D Mohomlal Purshotam vs The Ahmedabad Merchants Spg and Mills Co Ltd. Motichand and D
147-11—Captain Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum vs Jamalkhana Nimak Khan.
794-11—Malvi Gorakhram Sadooram vs Tricumlal Chakabhai R B and Nagindas.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HEATON.)

Long Causes.

491-09—Little—Vithuldas Narrandas and another vs Narotumdas Jetharam and others Dikshit.
733-05—Cralgie—S. A. Wagh and others vs B. S. Wagh and others—Malvi

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MALLESON—June 23, at Cherat, the wife of Colonel Wilfrid Malleson, General Staff, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre., 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Depend on nobody as much as on yourself"—French Proverb.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail ...	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail ...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail ...	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail ...	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

REPORTED THEFT.—Hussainkhan Allabux, residing at Foras Road, has reported to the police that his servant has absconded taking with him ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 533.

BURGLARY IN ISSAJI STREET.—Narayan Samji, residing at Issaji Street, reports that his room was broken into between 1 and 3 p.m. on Friday last by removing an iron bar from a window, two boxes forced open and ornaments valued at Rs. 307 stolen.

SAINT ANDREW'S DAY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Committee of the above Society will be held in Mr. McBain's office as Canada Building on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 6 p. m., for the purpose of considering proposals for the forthcoming St. Andrew's Dinner on the 30th November next.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE:—Mr. V. S. Srinivas Shastriar, B. A., L. T., (of the Servants of India Society) will deliver a public lecture on "Social Service" under the auspices of the Social Service League, on Tuesday the 23rd inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S. T) at the Prarthna Samaj hall, Girgaon. Sir Narayenrao G. Chandavarkar will precide,

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage:—Bai Khethai, widow of Shet Jethabhai Verdhaman, Rs. 251, Sheth Purshotam Pranvallabh for grain Rs. 157, Sheth Virji Kanji Rs. 101, Darbar Shri Vajsurwala Saheb, Senior Administrator, Porbandar State, Rs. 101, Shet Dahyabhai Sarupchand Rs. 60; Mrs. Ruttonsee Mulji for feast Rs. 51-10, Darbarshri Bawavala Saheb of Vadia Rs. 51, Sheth Madhavji and Ranchhoddas Thakersi Rs. 51, Sheth Tricumdas Ratansi in memory of his father Rs. 51, Sheth Pragji Surji (for milk at Rs. 1-8-0 per day) Rs. 45, miscellaneous donations less than Rs. 25,—Rs. 65.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

The following notice has been issued by the recently formed King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League in Bombay:—

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the above League the Honorary Secretaries were requested to approach the Corporation, Government and large employers of labour for an annual grant towards the carrying out of the object of the League and to obtain a large number of members for the League at an annual subscription of Rs. 5 and life member of Rs. 100. Money subscribed will be placed to the account of the League at the Bank of Bombay and will be advertised in the Press and when funds are forthcoming a scheme will be published. The members of the Committee constitute the leading citizens of Bombay and the Corporation is well represented. The Secretaries have been requested to invite subscriptions from all interested in the objects of the League and all subscribers will be directly represented on the League Committee. It is estimated that properly to organise a campaign against tuberculosis in Bombay city a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 per annum would be required. To extend the campaign all over the Presidency and provide dispensaries, hospitals and sanatoria, a much larger amount would be necessary. Mr. Ratan Tata has promised Rs. 15,000 per annum for 10 years and has already subscribed towards the current expenses. We are requested therefore to ask you to be good enough to bring this matter before the Corporation and ask for a substantial grant or annual subscription towards this League. The Corporation of Bombay employs about 20,000 persons. If an annual grant of Re. 1 per head was made and the other bodies, Government, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Railways, Mills and Factories—and the large employers contribute on a similar basis and a League of 2,000 members formed, ample funds would be forthcoming. The lines the scheme will take are educative, preventive, curative and assistance to the needy relatives of tuberculous persons. The head centre will be in Bombay, but other centres will be formed in the larger towns of the Presidency. Subscriptions towards the work in the Presidency centres will be distributed from the Head Centre.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
July	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
22	m 5 47	25 5	m 11 33	20 10
	5 25 a	25 4		
23	m 7 14	25 3	m 0 12	17 7
	6 24 a	24 5	1 1 a	21 6
24	m 8 41	25 8	m 1 15	17 8
	7 35 a	24 0	2 28 a	21 7
25	m 9 43	26 2	m 2 10	17 7
	8 47 a	23 11	3 40 a	21 4
26	m 10 28	26 8	m 2 57	17 8
	9 41 a	24 2	4 25 a	20 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July 22 (Monday)	Sunrise	6h 12m	Sunset	7h 18m
" 23 (Tuesday)	"	6h 12m	"	7h 18m
" 24 (Wednesday)	"	6h 13m	"	7h 18m
" 25 (Thursday)	"	6h 13m	"	7h 17m
" 26 (Friday)	"	6h 14m	"	7h 17m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, July 21st, 10h, 48-4m. a. m. Full Moon, 29th, 9h, 58-2m. a.m.; Last Quarter, Aug 6th, 9h, 47-6m. a.m.; New Moon, 13th, 1h, 27-6m. a.m.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists, in two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Opium revenue to end of July, was Rs. 118 1-2 lakhs better than the estimate.

The proposals for extending the Government building at Darjeeling, are awaiting the final sanction of the Government of India.

Sir E. Lee French, Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, returned to duty on Saturday, the 20th, his return having been delayed by the strikes at Marseilles.

Sir Edmund Barrow's eldest son, Captain R. E. Barrow, A.-D.-C., 38th Dogras, is to marry Miss Woolsey-Butler at Castle Bellingham, Ireland, in September.

The Chief Engineer to the Punjab Government has now under consideration a report on the result of the surveys in connection with the project for utilisation of the surplus waters of the Sutlej.

Mr. A. Edgington, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Calicut, has sentenced Kelukully, a Teyya, charged with causing the death of a Moplah by shooting, mistaking the latter for a wild pig in the night, to transportation for life.

Work is now proceeding by day and night on the heavy works of the Upper Jhelum Canal. The Triple Canals Project has made good progress during the past three years, the total expenditure on the work in this period being Rs. 4,94,56,745.

The revised estimate for the removal and re-erection of the Saugor light-house and the construction of the necessary quarters for the Commissioner's staff amounts to Rs. 120,934 which is Rs 13,000 over the former estimate on account of additional improvements.

A conference on measures dealing with cattle theft, criminal tribes and other police matters was held in the Central Police Office, Simla, on Friday, 19th July, between the Inspectors-General of Police of the United Provinces and of the Punjab and their respective staff.

The record for the longest distance wireless message ever sent in the East was created by the Colombo Wireless Station last Thursday, when they spoke to Sabang, Sumatra, 1,007 miles away. This achievement is attributed to weather conditions being favourable.

The season for trout fishing on the Nilgiris opened on the 1st June, and although the rivers were exceedingly low, good sport has been obtained. The records received up-to-date from a few licence holders show that 71 fish weighing 126 1-4lbs., have been taken, the largest weighing 5lbs. as against 5 1-2lbs. last season.

During the month of April, 48 vessels with a gross tonnage of 153,511 berthed at the Calcutta jetties as against 24 with a tonnage of 131,693 in the corresponding month last year. In May 26 ships with a tonnage of 135,507 against 29 (tonnage 152,390) in corresponding month of 1911, were at the jetties.

The "Dunottar Castle" will leave England for a cruise to the Far East about the middle of October, and will be away until the 1st March. The cruise embraces China, Japan and India. Lord Lyvedon, who went on the cruise in connection with the Durbar as Director-in-charge, will go in a similar capacity on this occasion.

The announcement is made that a marriage has been arranged between the Rt. Rev. Edwin James Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, only son of the late Ven. Edwin Palmer, Archdeacon of Oxford, and Hazel, younger daughter of Colonel E. H. Hanning Lee (late commanding 2nd Life Guards) of Bighton, Alresford, Hants.

Two important legislative measures are now under consideration by the Cochin darbar. One aims at the introduction of a regulation for the registration of Societies established for the promotion of literature, science or the fine arts or for the diffusion of useful knowledge or for charitable purposes. The other relates to the enacting of a law, regulating and clearly defining the relative rights of jenmies and tenants and the protection of the various rights, and interests of tenants.

The epidemic of fever now raging in Calcutta, is no longer confined to the northern section of the town. As far as can be ascertained, the victims pass through a fortnight of very slight fever and are then incapacitated for work. There is excruciating pain in the arms and legs, and a few days' fever leaves the victims extremely weak. It has been suggested that bad meat supply is the cause of the epidemic, but this, of course, is not confirmed so far by expert medical opinion.

Mr. Mahomed Aslam, Superintendent, Travancore Division, and Mr. L Piggott, Superintendent, Coimbator Division, were here recently enquiring into an insurance fraud on the Postal Department. It is alleged that a Brahmin jeweller sent a tin parcel purporting to contain jewels worth Rs. 500 to Ernakulam from his city office on the 15th June last. The parcel, on being opened at the other end, was found to contain gunny strips and stone pebbles. The matter is under police investigation. The sender of the parcel has been apprehended, but was released on surety being furnished.

The Council of the Royal Society of Arts have awarded the Society's silver medal to the following readers of papers during the session 1911-12:—In the Indian section: Dr. J. Travis Jenkins, D. Sc. Ph. D., Superintendent of Lancashire and Western Sea Fisheries, "Fisheries of Bengal"; Mr. E. A. Gaity, I. C. S., C. I. E., Census Commissioner for India, "The Indian Census of 1911"; Sir John O. Miller, "The Central Provinces"; and Mr. Neville Priestley, managing director, South Indian Railway, "Indian Railways."

In view of the recent capture of two consignments of feathers in Burma and the heavy fine of Rs. 15,000 imposed upon the importers, Mr. P. T. L. Dodsworth suggests that as already urged in the "Journal" of the Bombay Natural History Society, the possession in India of bird's skins and feathers except in reasonable quantities for personal use, or for scientific purposes only, should be made penal. He is of opinion that in order to suppress the feather trade, something more is needed besides heavy fines and confiscation of the goods.

In consequence of complaints of the flooding of the streets after rainstorms, the Chief Engineer of the Calcutta Corporation has written a note stating that the sewers were designed to take a flow of only one-quarter of an inch of rain an hour, and an alteration would mean the replacement of the sewers so as to double their capacity—a very large proposition. Moreover the increase of buildings and the improvement of roads is increasing the flow off into the drains after rainstorms and thereby increasing the tendency to floods.

A West Coast correspondent brings to light a case of kidnapping of two boys by recruiting agents. The boys were mysteriously spirited away from their homes to Penang. There in a plantation they were presented with spades and pickaxes and made to work contrary to what was represented to them. One of the boys, who had fallen ill returned with an aged man who had decoyed him and was reported by the latter to have died in a "big hospital" in Madras. A reference made to the General Hospital, elicited the reply that no such case could be traced from the hospital records. Then a reference was made to the Chief Agent, S. S. and F. M. S., Madras, but has so far proved fruitless.

There is an impression that, Behar is healthier than Bengal, but this is a delusion, for while fever alone is the ruthless decimator in Bengal, both fever and plague are the dread havoc-makers in Behar. It can be easily explained, says the "Patrika," how malaria, which was originally the sole property of Bengal, came to find its way into Behar. For example, it is the canals which by producing dampness of soil, are responsible for fevers in Arrah or Shahabad, once one of the healthiest districts in India. But, can any body say why is Bengal practically free from plague? This fact ought to engage the serious attention of medical experts.

TEETHING ECZEMA IN RED BLOTCHES

On Face, Head and Ears. Scratched Until It Bled. Had to Cover Her Hands. First Dressing with Cuticura Soap and Ointment Allayed Itching. Soon Completely Cured.

"When my baby was six weeks old she broke out on her face in red blotches, then her head and ears were affected. She scratched herself till the blood used to drip off her ears. I used to cover her hands up and her ears. Her sufferings were terrible.

"I tried ointments and blood mixtures but none of them did her any good. I took her to the doctor and he called it teething eczema. Looking through the paper, I saw how a case similar to my baby's was cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I resolved to get some. The first dressing allayed the itching. I kept on with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and in a short time her face and head were quite clear, and she was completely cured through the use of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I tried different kinds of ointments and medicine but after trying the sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment I bought a large box. She is now one year and nine months old and her face is as smooth as anything." (Signed) Mrs. Fairclough, 119, Fry Street, Parr, nr. St. Helena, Lancs., Eng., July 13, 1911.

No other treatment for the skin and scalp does so much or costs so little. A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. Although sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on treatment of skin troubles will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, Charterhouse Sq., London.

A Two Years' Swelling On the Knee Cured.

A. C. Lehman, of Waynesboro, Pa., writes: "I have been the victim of a large swelling on the knee for two years which doctors embrocations failed to relieve. After having received treatment from four physicians of our city and finding no relief whatever I concluded to try Little's Oriental Balm and, after a short use of the remedy was completely cured." This is only one of thousands of letters that could be cited, telling of the wonderful cures this great universal remedy has effected. If you are troubled in this manner how can you resist giving this remedy a trial? Costs but Re. 1 per bottle. For Sale by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH STRENGTH & ENERGY

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

Make your own Cigarette
It is twice as good
A.G. CIGARETTE PAPER
BEST and PUREST
LARGEST SALE IN GT. BRITAIN

£20-0-0 Weekly Profit
Something New. Post Card Photos on Paper Direct. No Negatives. No experience needed. Everybody buys Post Card Photos. THE MANDEL COMBINATION CAMERAS will easily earn the amount above stated. Makes three styles of Photos — Post Cards 3x4½ inch, miniature Post Cards 2x3 inch, on paper direct. No negatives. Also 1 inch Button Plates. Cameras £2-10-0 and upward. Complete outfits from £5.0.0 and upward to start this business, which has made hundreds of people independent and which affords a pleasant outdoor occupation. Write today for Booklet and Circular Free, mentioning this paper.
Melchior, Armstrong & Dessau, 116 Broad St., New York, U. S. A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s. steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi, July 19 with mails, a general cargo and 11 cabin and 92 deck passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdougall, 2976 tons, Captain W. Price, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Newport June 8 with a general cargo.

The steamer Elmmoor, 2,390 tons, Captain Evans arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Alexandria 5th July, with ballast.

The steamer Masunda. 3197 tons, Captain R. Burns, sailed on Saturday for Cuddalore, with ballast.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3253 tons Captain W. Mitchell, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer India, 4198 tons, Captain G.W. Gordon, sailed yesterday for Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain T. L. Green, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with 705 pilgrims.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Pundit 3,852 tons Captain W. J Crebbin, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Somarang 17th June with a cargo of sugar and general.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Begum, 2,942 tons Captain H. J. Crebbin, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta 18th June via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Pagenturm, 3160 tons Captain Heckel arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday the 19th July 1912, should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hordern	R I M
R I M S Palinarus	Comdr Taylor	Survey Boat
R I M S Investigator	Lieut Turbett	R I M Survey

IN STREAM.

Pundit	3832	Crebbin	T Morrison & Co
Pegenturm	3160	Heckel	W & A Graham & Co
Begum	2942	Crebbin	T M & Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 20.

Angus	2320	Dakers	T M & Co
Banca	3798	Potter	M & M Co
Beme	1899	Younger	S. Wallace and Co
Bankura	1905	Babb	M M & Co
Baroda	1899	Pening	M M & Co
Harpenden	2302	Cromack	T M & Co
Kasara	505	King	M M & Co
Saifi	565	Morin	Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Sealda	3438	Johnson	M M & Co
Sutherland	2277	Langstaff	The Bombay Co
Umta	3192	Wilson	M M & Co
Umvalasi	1855	Millen	W & A G & Co
Wearbeck	2146	Shatton	T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Hindoo	3159	Grows	K'chi	29-7	J Finlay & Co
C&R Langdale	2204	Gadner	Antwerp		W & A Graham & Co
F Lord Stanley	3056	Clebbon	Dunkirk	18-7	W & A G & Co
G Mohamadi	1251	Watt	Jeddah	22-7	B & P S N Co
H Heim	758	Erikson	Bangkok		F F Campbell & Co
L Budrie	1633	Fisher			Arabs Steamers & Co
N Liedenfels	2575	Thomas			R A Willis
P Ashburton	2833	Mathews	Philadelphia		T M & Co
Q Homayun	2154	Moloney	Jeddah	26-7	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Barala	1899	Butler			M M & Co
3 Karrak	2001	Glazebrook			Sanday & Co
4 Kanzler	2975	Schapp	Durban	28	A Strandes & Co
7 Ville-de-Oran	3004	Mason			J M & Co
8 Trieste	3203	Ivanciob	Trieste		A L S N Co
10&11 City of York	5018	Wilson	L'pool	26-7	R N & Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Summers	London		P & O Co
15 Colombo Maru	2919	Karnshita			N Y Kaisha

30 ton crane

Dredger Octopus	661	Strong	Repairing	B P Trust

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mohamed		
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi	B I N Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Pundit	Crebbin	S'rang, June 17
	Begum	Crebbin	Calcutta, June18
	Pagenturm	Hickel	A'werp, June 24
20	Linga	Rothwell	K'chi, July 19
21	Clan Macdougall	Price	N'port, June 8
	Elmnoor	Evans	A'dria, July 5
	Kola	Elton	Persian Gulf, &c

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Lord Stanley	Clebborn	Dunkirk
	Scindia	Mitchell	Liverpool &c.
	India	Gordon	Aden
	Masunda	Burns	Cuddalore
21	Rahmani	Green	Jeddah

The steamer Elmmoor began to load on Saturday for Garston.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfadyen, arrived in London on the evening of the 19th inst.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 19th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Colaba left Marseilles homeward bound on the evening of the 19th inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chanda left Port Said on the afternoon of the 20th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 20.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—16 bales hides, V Esmail and Co; 45 casks Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji; 1 bale carpet, D S Fraser; 45 casks Indian condiments, D Dadabhoy.

Umvolosi s—50 bales woollen cuttings, M Somji; 3,850 cwts cottonseed, Tata Sons and Co; 220 bales cotton, Salmon Bros; 100 cwts deerhorns, G Suchedina; 3,012 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed and 2,000 cwts barley, R S Lloyd and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ashburton s—8 cwts fishmaws, 10 cwts soapstone, O Macdonald and Co; 3,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR GARSTON.

Elmmoor s—6,000 cwts. manganese ore, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Ashburton s—350 bales skins, Enrico N. Stein.

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Langdale s—55 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

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Hindoo s—2,062 cwts. castorseed, L. Pragjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Villa de Oran s—4,000 cwts. myrabollams. P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—344 bales cotton, 1,440 cwts groundnut, Ralli Brothers; 221 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 200 tons old iron, N Futehally and Co; 501 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 225 cwts gum, 495 cwts mother-of-pearl, shells, M Jafferbhoy; 220 bales cotton, Maneckji Jethabhai and Co; 302 cwts fennelseed, T Morrison and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—510 bales cotton, 1,240 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 300 bales cotton, Haridas Goculdas and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Colombo Maru s—800 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Colombo Maru s—700 bales twist D. Sassoon and Co

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—243 cwts animal hoofs, Esmail Mahomed.

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CHRISTMAS NUMBER.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

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NOTICE.

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The Bombay Gazette
Monday, 22nd July, 1912.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

LIKE the poor, the deceased wife's sister is always with us, and is likely so to be until there is some change in the present relations of Church and State in England. As was pointed out in the powerful letter from our correspondent 'Lex' it is only fair that a religious body should have the right to lay down rules for its own members, and among other things to determine the conditions on which marriage shall take place. If, therefore, a large number of people in England object on principle to marriage with a deceased wife's sister, no one can gainsay their right to hold their opinion or to form a religious society in which this opinion is acknowledged. But, on the other hand, a large and increasing number of people, whose opinions are equally entitled to respect, not only see no harm in such a union but recognize that in many cases it is right and proper and should be encouraged. It is well-known that there is no eugenical objection to these marriages; and this knowledge has brought the great majority of the English people to view the marriages with favour. The colonies were the first to pronounce them legal; and the resulting anomaly of a marriage which was lawful in Canada and Australia being illegal in the mother country, contributed to the change of opinion and the subsequent legislation at home. First the colonial marriages were declared legal in England also; and then the English law itself was changed. Here a difficulty arose. The officials whose duty it is to perform the marriage ceremony, namely the clergy of the Church of England, are opposed almost unanimously to the Act. In spite of many changes including the growth of other denominations and the increase of civil marriages, the great bulk of the English people still adhere to the Established Church and desire especially to be married in church. They do not understand why a marriage which is perfectly legal and is moreover approved of by public opinion, should not be celebrated in the national church; but Parliament had regard for the consciences of its clerical officers and allowed them if they so wished to refuse to perform these marriages. The consequence is that a man who is a member of the Church of England and who wishes to marry his deceased wife's sister cannot be married in his own church.

It is evident that this situation cannot last; and indeed it is only the comparative infrequency of these marriages that has prevented a crisis. The crisis has been brought a good deal nearer by the recent decision of the highest court of law in the United Kingdom that a couple married according to the new statute, although presumably in this particular case, outside the Church of England, cannot be repelled from the communion of the Church by reason of their marriage alone. This decision cuts so directly across the privileges of the clergy as ministers of a religious body, that considerable alarm for the spiritual independence of the Church has already been manifested among many of its most devoted members. So great has the distrust become that the Archbishop of Canterbury, the highest dignitary of the Church, has felt it necessary to intervene and to endeavour to allay the alarm. The Archbishop maintains that in spite of the recent decision the Courts of the Church are still entitled to interpret and to administer the church's own rubrics. But even His Grace's native shrewdness fails to make his contention good. His own position illustrates the difficulty. He is at one and the same time the chief minister of his own communion and a great officer of State. He is treading on dangerous ground, therefore, when he encourages in the slightest degree resistance on the part of the clergy to the law of the land, although as a churchman he is entitled to hold to his own views on this particular marriage question. It almost looks as if he had forgotten that the clergy of the Established Church are like himself officers of State and that they cannot hold to the church and despise the State. Yet that is the advice which another distinguished prelate, the Bishop of Oxford has actually given. He is prepared to take the consequences; but many people, like our correspondent will think that a less heroic attitude would be more becoming, and that a man even though he be a Minister of Religion owes some obedience and some respect to the State which pays him as well as to the Church which he serves.

It may be said that the solution of this trouble is the simple one of the separation of Church and State. But disestablishment, though it may come in time, is not any nearer now than it was ten years ago. The resistance that a Radical Government has met with in pressing Disestablishment for Wales, where a majority of the people demand it, is an indication of the impossibility of disestablishing the Church in England under present conditions. The people of England on the whole wish to retain their church. Their temper may change, especially if such incidents as that which occurred at Norwich are repeated; but there is no evidence of a general desire for disestablishment among them at present. What they will insist on is obedience to the law of the land from the clergy of the State Church. The clergy are afforded the great privilege of relief to their consciences in this question; but they are not therefore entitled to speak scandal of respectable people, legally married, to brand them as evil-doers and to stigmatize their union with the hateful name of incest. There is a large section of church people who dislike the present Byzantinian arrangement by which the State controls the Church, and they would welcome Disestablishment and freedom. But there is little doubt that the system commends itself to the people of England generally. They wish to be married and to have their children baptized in a church under the auspices of the State. When, as in the present case, there is a conflict between the rubric of the Church and the law of the land, Parliament must intervene to alter the rubric or, what is practically the same thing, to engage clergy who will carry out the law. If that is found to be impracticable, and the contingency has to be faced, then Disestablishment must inevitably ensue.

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SALAMANCA CENTENARY. TO-DAY is the centenary of Salamanca, one of Wellington's memorable victories in the Peninsular War which covered the British Army with glory in the deadly struggle with Napoleon. It was not so renowned a victory as some others of that great general, but it was very far-reaching in its results, as Salamanca really broke the back of Napoleon's power in Spain and drove the French across the Pyrenees back into their own country and he defeated at Toulouse two years later. The campaign of which this battle was the central incident is rightly considered by military historians Wellington's finest illustration of the art of war. Waterloo, says Napier, "may be called a more glorious exploit because of the great man who was there vanquished; Assaye may be deemed a more wonderful action, one indeed to be compared with the victory which Lucullus gained over Tygranes; but Salamanca will always be referred to as the most skilful of Wellington's battles." It was an accidental battle, but it was an accident that was seized with astonishing vigour and quickness. Wellington had not wished to fight a battle except under very advantageous circumstances which were not likely to occur. Some time earlier he had left Portugal and crossed over into Spain; but finding the French army under Marmont very strong and about to be further reinforced by large additions, he determined to fall back towards Portugal, which he was doing and retrograding from Salamenca to Ciudad Rodrigo towards the Portuguese frontier on the Tagus. He had previously driven Marmont beyond Salamanca so as to secure his line of retreat which was cleared of the enemy. But suddenly the French general, instead of proceeding further, turned, and by a rapid march placed himself between the English and their line of retreat to the Tagus. He then forced a battle on Wellington who came back to Salamanca hurriedly to oppose him. Marmont, however, took the offensive and attacked him, having the superiority both in numbers which were more than double and also in the disposition of the troops. Wellington had to fight though the circumstances were far from advantageous. Here the lucky accident occurred which Wellington so skilfully turned to his great advantage.

The favourable dispositions of the French troops became disarranged as Marmont ordered two of his divisions to push westwards. As these divisions moved off a gap was left between the French left and their centre. Wellington at once perceived this error, emphatically exclaiming "At last I have them!" and instantly prepared to take advantage of it. Mormont's left wing was completely broken by an irresistible charge of cavalry under Sir Stapleton Cotton, who later became as Lord Combermere, Commander-in-Chief in India, and obtained renown by the capture of Bhartpore, whilst his two main divisions which had been detached to the right were shattered by Wellington himself. Marmont was badly wounded and Clausel who took his place had the same fate. Wellington himself was slightly wounded in this action, a spent ball hitting him in the thigh. The French suffered severely, their losses being estimated at nearly fifteen thousand killed, wounded and prisoners. The English and the Portuguese and Spanish allies who assisted them lost five thousand. The French army, defeated as it was, retreated in good order during the night, crossing the river Tormes at Salamanca by a narrow bridge where a Spanish garrison was posted by Wellington with orders not to allow them a passage. But the Spanish Commander had disobeyed orders and withdrawn the garrison. Otherwise Wellington had calculated that almost the whole French army must have surrendered to him as there was no other retreat. In a few days Wellington marched on Madrid which he entered in triumph, and thence the passage through Spain to the Pyrenees was comparatively easy driving back the French before him out of that country to France. Wellington was advanced a step in the peerage and made a marquis for this victory with a grant of a hundred thousand pounds to buy an estate. Napoleon was then in Russia upon his ill-fated expedition into that country and he heard of this great reverse to his army on 2nd September, a week before the great battle of Borodino and a fortnight before the fatal burning of Moscow which drove him out of that country. He was very wroth with Marmont, but greater disasters were soon to befall, beside which Salamanca might well be forgotten. The tide of fortune had completely turned, and driven from point to point he was in twenty months after this battle obliged to abdicate and go to Elba. When the allied armies occupied France after Waterloo, a grand review of all the British troops took place on the plain of St. Denis before a vast array of spectators of all the nations. For this great pageant Salamanca was selected to be rehearsed as the greatest tactical success of the British Army, and the soldiers, sixty thousand in number, went through with admirable precision the whole manœuvres that had won the famous battle of Salamanca. The novel display was universally admired by the sovereigns, generals, princes and peoples who witnessed it.

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BOMBAY POLICE IN 1911. THE Resolution of the Government of Bombay on Mr. Edwardes' annual report on the working of the Bombay city police in 1911 opens with commendation: "Mr. Edwardes has submitted a clear and interesting report;" the resolution begins and concludes with the statement that "the cordial thanks of Government are due to Mr. Edwardes and the officers and men under him for the excellent work of the past twelve months." During the year under review the police had to deal with increased crime. The total number of true cognizable cases with which the police and magistrates had to deal amounted to 53,343, an increase of 8,581 over the number reported in the previous year. These figures included a substantial increase in the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code; in particular in serious offences against the persons and against person and property, or property alone. With regard to offences against property, however, an interesting point is noted, namely, that while their number increased, the value of the property stolen decreased and the value of property recovered contrasts favourably with the result of the previous year. An interesting paragraph in the resolution deals with the purely departmental aspect. "Though there was an increase in judicial punishments from three to eleven," the resolution says, "the Governor in Council is glad to notice that there was no conviction for taking bribes or extorting confessions. The total number of rewards given was smaller than in 1910 by 69, but the figures for that year included 159 rewards given by the Abkari Department and 176 by the public, against 56 and 106 respectively in 1911. On the other hand, there is a satisfactory increase in the number of rewards for exceptionally good and plucky work." The year under review was also notable because of the presence in Bombay of Their Imperial Majesties in December and January. Their presence attracted vast crowds of sightseers, which, of course, increased largely the burden imposed on the police. As to the manner in which the extra work was performed happily we do not require evidence from the Government resolution, so apparent was the perfection of all the arrangements and the entire absence of trouble. Incidentally the report also deals with the education of the men employed in the lower grades of the force and the city's conveyances. The Governor in Council draws special attention in the resolution, to the fact that, in the matter of street accidents "the figures in the case of tramcars are extraordinary, as they caused 405 accidents as against 145 in 1910, though it would be natural to expect a smaller number of accidents each year as the public became accustomed to mechanical traction and as drivers improved in skill." The Governor in Council is ready to admit that the accidents are to a certain extent due to the apathy of certain classes of the public, but he finds it impossible to believe that the drivers of motor-vehicles and tramcars are as careful as they should be in view of the well known characteristics of the crowds in an eastern city. He desires that the Commissioner of Police should give this matter his close attention, and should submit a special report with recommendation for minimising these accidents in future. It is noticed, for example, from paragraph 21 of his report, that drivers of privately owned motor-vehicles get only one or two days' training and that is a condition of affairs in which the Governor in Council is not prepared to acquiesce.

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THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE. THE eleventh annual report of the Central Committee of the Pasteur Association just published, shows that the Kasauli Institute continues to do good work. The number of cases treated increases year by year and the proportion of successes remains as high as ever. In the eleven years the Institute has been established 13,580 cases have been treated and in these only 81 proved unsuccessful, 225 deaths occurring in all. Of the total patients 9,972 were Indians and 3,608 Europeans. On the whole, it is found that the most badly bitten persons succumb earliest and that the longer incubation periods are manifestly those less badly bitten. Prompt resort to the Institute gives the best chance of recovery.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia," with the homeward mails of the 13th instant, arrived at Aden, at 3 p.m., on the 18th July.

THE Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S., proceeded to Europe on Saturday, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "India."

SANCTION has been given by the Secretary of State to an estimate amounting to over thirty-two lakhs for building works required in connection with a scheme for the redistribution of districts in the Madras Presidency.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

TSAR AND KAISER.

"Half an Englishman."

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JULY 6.

THE German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with the German Emperor on board, arrived in the roadstead at Baltic Port, on Thursday morning, accompanied by her escort, and at once took up her moorings between the Russian yachts Standart and Polarnaia Sviezda. The weather was sunny and the sea calm. All the Russian vessels in the port were flying the German flag at the main. It was about half-past nine when smoke on the horizon indicated the approach of the Hohenzollern, with her escort of German warships, a division of Russian torpedo-boats, and the Russian Admiralty yacht Neva, which had gone out to meet the Emperor, with Count von Pourtales, the German Ambassador in St. Petersburg, and the German naval and military attaches. As the Hohenzollern steamed up, the Standart gave the signal for the firing of salutes of thirty-three guns by the Polarnaia Sviezda, and the battleships Andrei Pervosvanni and Imperator Pavel I., to which the German cruiser Moltke replied. When the Hohenzollern had anchored, the Tsar put off from the Standart in a steam pinnace to greet the Emperor. As the Tsar stepped on board the Hohenzollern that ship hoisted the Russian Imperial Standard, while the German war-vessels fired a salute, the Russian ships replying. After the Tsar had returned to the Standart the Emperor William, accompanied, by Prince Adalbert and his suite, returned the visit on board the Standart, where he was received by the Tsar and Tsaritsa and the Imperial children. Lunch and dinner were taken on board the Standart. The Tsar, who is a captain a la suite of the German Navy, wore a German naval uniform, and the Emperor William the uniform of a Russian grand admiral.

"HALF AN ENGLISHMAN."

Lord Haldane's panegyric of the Kaiser has been received with little comment by the Berlin Press. Such Anglophobe papers as "Die Post" and the "Neueste Nachrichten" cannot, however, let the opportunity pass of finding in the speech "a barefaced attempt to offer Germany "sugar after the whip." The "Neueste Nachrichten" is extremely indignant at Lord Haldane's insinuation that the Kaiser is half an Englishman, and after referring to England's despairing efforts to prevent Germany from becoming a great sea Power, says:—"In former years one tried it with the whip; now one has turned to cake. To-day a new attempt must be recorded to catch us with smooth words—an attempt which works all the more unsympathetically because it is openly calculated on the person of the Emperor, and under the mask of gross, sly flattery which distinctly lets a glimmer through upon the indelible arrogance of the British. Lord Haldane will have told himself that his designation of the Kaiser as half an Englishman can only wound the German people, and that he is really insulting us in tracing the extravagantly praised services of the ruler to his alleged English manner. The noble lord, who is considered a master of backstairs intrigue, openly speculates, by his bombastic, fulsome flattery, on separating the Imperial person from that part of the people who see our salvation in a strong, energetic foreign policy. We believe, however, he will be deceived in his calculations. Our Emperor is a German through and through, and no grossly flattering speeches by foreigners will deter him from doing what the life interests of the nation entrusted to him demand." "Die Post" writes in the same strain:—"Lord Haldane's speech is noticeable by its remarkable warmth of tone, and therefore the fear arises that behind his words, as behind the notorious Byzantine words of Lord Lonsdale in January, his purpose, based upon very real and practical aims, is hidden. We have offered England the hand of friendship so often, and as an answer have been threatened so often with English ships and guns, that we have lost faith in Albion's uprightness. If England really wishes to come to a better understanding with us, then the way stands wide open. She only needs to follow words with deeds." The "Vossische Zeitung."—"Lord Haldane is one of those men we cannot see often enough on this side of the Channel. With regret one must learn from his own mouth that he may not leave England on account of tradition, and that he has postponed his next visit till the fall of the Cabinet to which he belongs." It is rather surprising to hear Lord Haldane, who knows Germany so well, refer to the Kaiser as half an Englishman. A correspondent says he has in his possession a little book for children on the life of the Kaiser, in which elaborate proofs are given that the Kaiser has "not a drop of English blood in him." Apparently nothing could be more distasteful to Germans at the present time than to remind them that the King and the Emperor are cousins.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATION.

The July number of "Nord und Sud," to appear to-day, contains further statements by German publicists on Anglo-German relations. It will be remembered that in the first number of the Review articles appeared on the subject from several eminent men of both countries, including Mr. Balfour. The following are extracts from the new issue:—Herr Ernst Bassermann, Leader of the National Liberal party, writes: "As soon as the conviction seizes hold of both peoples that we do not desire to encroach upon England's supreme position at sea, that a German fleet of such size and strength as is rendered necessary by German power and economic interests is not evidence of hostile intentions against England, then we find ground for an understanding and the moment for it appears to me to be brought nearer. I hope that such a tried diplomatist as Baron von Marschall will succeed in bringing these peaceful views to fruition, and in convincing the English that hostility lies far away from our thoughts, that an understanding is very near to the heart of Germany." Geheimrat Professor Theodor Schiemann, Professor of History at the University of Berlin, and author of many historical works, says:—"Germany has, next to England, the largest maritime fleet in the world. Our ships plough every sea; there is no coast they do not touch; no land exists in which there are no Germans. For commerce, ships, and people it is necessary to be able to provide protection. I believe—and I should like the English people to understand this—that these duties cannot be fulfilled without a strong navy. How very different would the position in the world be if England and Germany would reach out hands to one another, and would lay the spectres of mistrust which, here as there, stand in the way of normal development." Herr Arthur von Gwinner, Director of the Deutsche Bank, and the President of the Baghdad Railway Company, says:—"English public opinion has been persuaded that the building of Germany's fleet is only for the purpose of an attack upon England. That sea supremacy is, for Great Britain, a life-and-death question is understood and appreciated in Germany as well as it is in England. Can public opinion on the other side of the North Sea not be convinced likewise that the possession of a strong fleet is for Germany, if not to such a complete extent, still to an important degree also a question to vital importance?"

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Yesterday I spent the afternoon with Abdullah Pasha, the commander of the troops in Smyrna, has now practically completed his comprehensive plan of defence, and by way of displaying the results achieved will in ten days hold manœuvres, followed by a review. Only 45,000 men will take part in the exercises which beginning in the forenoon some seventeen miles from the city, will terminate ten miles further citywards in the afternoon. Although at present the total number of troops does not exceed 60,000, there is an adequate surplus here for twice as many, and facilities for conveying them rapidly to Smyrna. The War Ministry has despatched artillery, horses, ammunition, and apparatus for field and wireless telegraphy on a lavish scale. The mountain summits overlooking the Gulf bristle with guns, and the hilltops commanding likely landing places are likewise amply provided. Throughout the district the troops are being exercised from six in the morning until six in the evening. Target practice goes on all day. The artillery firing is reported to be excellent. His soldiers, which command the unstinted praise of the British and other foreign residents throughout the province. Although the villages swarm with soldiery who are incensed against the Christian enemy for forcing them away from their families and field work, they have not given the slightest cause for complaint to any civilian, native or foreign. Abdullah Pasha replied that the men who, being Anatolians, are naturally well-conducted, are kept busy from morning till night. and are well fed, well clad and regularly paid, while the officers take a keen personal interest in the prestige of the army. Officers and privates are longing for an encounter with the enemy, but hardly daring to hope for it. One distinguished officer said: "The Italians will steers clear of Symrna. At Rhodes they considered it necessary to land twelve of their countrymen to one Turkish soldier. How many would they have to despatch to Symrna, where we are already 60,000 strong, with as many more in the distance? Moreover, if they required two months to throw 50,000 men on the coast of Tripoli, which is quite near, how long would it take them to land even that number here on the distant shore of Asia Minor, together with guns, horses, vehicles and other impedimenta of war? Alas! the Italians will not venture near us!" The officer's reasoning seems unanswerable. An attack on Symrna is eliminated from the list of contingencies. Abdullah Pasha has narrowed the entrance to the harbour by sinking three hulks, and has others ready to block it altogether.

FEMINIST MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

Mme. Kalmanovich, a pioneer leader of the Women's Rights movement in Russia, delivered a spirited address in Odessa the other day to an attentive audience of some 2,000 women, chiefly of the intellectual class, sparsely interspersed with auditors of the other sex. The police made no demur to the holding of the public meeting, the first of its kind held in this city. Mme. Kalmanovich is a brilliant speaker, and in tenour and substance the main lines of her address appeared to be largely based upon some of the public pleadings of the non-militant leaders of the women's movement in England. There was, of course, not the remotest hint of the newly organised association adopting any forcible methods for the purpose of bringing its propaganda into public prominence. The movement has a very solid support in academical circles. The great majority of university and gymnasia professors are strongly in favour of improving the civil status of women, and the movement is enlisting a considerable measure of support among politicians and political publicists, and more especially among the members of the Constitutional Democratic party in the State Duma. A distinguished professor in the Odessa University tells me that in their natural gifts and high and alert intelligence the lady alumni attending the university lectures in various faculties easily outpace the male students. Since the removal of the disqualifying barrier which prevented women from attaining barristers' rank and appearing as pleaders in the civil and criminal courts, there has been a remarkable increase in the number of lady candidates in the faculty of jurisprudence. Medicine has also a similar attraction for women, and there are now close upon two hundred attending the medical section of the university. The Ladies' Higher Course (Vische Zhenski Kurs) institute in this city is now attended by no fewer than 1500 students, and at least 50 per cent. of them are qualifying for one or another of the learned professions. The civil emancipation of women is a very live and strikingly progressive movement in modern Russia and so far it cannot complain of any serious opposition arising from class bias and prejudice. There is a very wide field in various important directions for woman's work in this country.

TODDY TRADE IN SURAT.

A memorial, which has been submitted to the Collector of Surat by the toddy shop licensees of the Surat district, states:—

The auction of the toddy shops is to be held in the Castle, but as has been the case in other years, we are being threatened by strangers, who have nothing to do with this trade that they will make bogus bids against us, unless they are paid a particular sum. This matter of extracting money was very common on the auction days in past years, and the same tactics are to be followed this year by the strangers in greater numbers, as can be seen from the larger numbers of certificates of solvency issued by the Mamlatdars of different talukas this year. They sometimes demand fifty to three hundred rupees according to the magnitude of the shop, and if we do not yield to their demands, they come to the auction and raise unnecessary bids, knowing full well that the old licensees who have a lot of trees with them, and who have the running trade, will ultimately raise in their bids and purchase the shop. Thus the old licensees who have followed this business for so many years and who cannot follow any other trade now are compelled to raise their bids, and they often have to take shops at enormous bids with a result that they suffer heavy losses. We, therefore, humbly beg to approach you with this petition with a prayer that you would be pleased to order that those persons, who in previous years have never kept any shop nor followed this business at all, be not allowed to enter the enclosure or to make any bid, but surely check the corrupt practise which is increasing year by year. If this course even is not feasable to you, Sir, then we further pray that you would be graciously pleased to fix a reasonable price for each shop on the basis of the past year's income and offer that shop to the old licensees, and in case they refuse, then only their shops may be put to auction.

Acting upon this memorial, the Acting Collector of Surat, Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, has given almost all the toddy shops to the old licensees at fixed reasonable prices. This has resulted in giving great satisfaction to all the shop-keepers, as well as has checked the spread of corruption which was a great evil.

THE Navy League, in a manifesto declares that the supremacy of the Mediterranean, with which the safety of India and Egypt is bound up, must be immediately re-established at all costs.

ILLNESS OF THE MIKADO.

DELIRIOUS AND SERIOUS CONDITION.

Insidious Disease of Long Standing.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKIO, JULY 20.

The Emperor is critically ill. He was unconscious yesterday.

LATER.

The Mikado is suffering from typhoid fever.

TOKIO, JULY 21.

According to a bulletin issued yesterday evening, the Mikado is suffering from urinary disease, and the symptoms are serious. The Emperor has suffered from chronic kidney disease since 1906.

His present illness began on the 14th instant, and was marked by albumenuria and delirium.

The Crown Prince, who is recovering from chicken-pox, had a relapse on hearing of his father's illness.

LATER.

A bulletin issued at mid-day indicates a change for the worse in the condition of the Emperor, who is still delirous,

INDIAN ASPIRATIONS.

Mr. Gokhale's Clear Vision of a Bright Future.

LONDON, JULY 20.

Mr. Gokhale, speaking yesterday evening at a reception, said he never spoke with a clearer vision of a bright future. Whatever interpretation were placed on paragraph 3 of the Government of India's despatch they were determined to work for provincial autonomy as the first stage of self-government. They must work for the diffusion of education among the masses.

LONDON, JULY 19.

An Indian reception was held to-day in honour of Mr. Gokhale, who is now in London, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, presiding, announced that Mr. Gokhale was going to South Africa, where he hoped to discuss the affairs of Indians with members of the Government.

THE INSURANCE CASE.

Mr. Justice Darling on Sir Henry Cotton.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Mr. Justice Darling has granted a stay of ecution in the case of the Law, Car and neral Insurance Corporation, in view of appeal.

He said he desired to express no opinion on merits of the appeal, but that when the case s left to the jury there was no charge of fraud. was only a question whether the defendants l reasonable grounds for believing the tements made in the prospectus to be true. n his summing-up yesterday, Mr. Justice rling referred especially to Sir Henry Cot-'s arduous life and distinguished career. said the directors were deliberately deceived Mr. Fowler, the general manager, who knew true state of affairs.

THE OLYMPIAD.

Swedes Likely to have Best Aggregate.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 19.

Kinnear (Great Britain) has won the single ulls.

Leander beat New College in the "eights" al, after a great race, by a bare length.

In the final of the "fours" Ludwigshaven at the Thames Rowing Club by 2½ lengths.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 21.

The following are the official points scored by different nations at the Olympiad. Yacht- is excluded :—

merica, 129;
weden, 125;
reat Britain, 76;
inland, 48;
ermany, 47;
r.nce, 29;
enmark, 17;
South Africa and Hungary, each 16 ;
anada, Italy and Australia, each 13 ;
Belgium, 11;
orway, 10;
ustria, 6:
ussia, 5;
reece, 4;
Holland, 3.

t is expected that the Swedes will head the at the conclusion of the yachting, for which re are neither American nor British entries.

CRICKET AT HOME.

Long Series of Drawn Games.

LONDON, JULY 20.

he Australians drew with Leicestershire, at icester.

orkshire and Northants drew at Northamp-

ussex drew with Hants, at Eastbourne.

he South Africans drew with Kent at idstone.

he Players and Gentlemen drew at Lord's. n each case the first-named team led on the t innings.

PORTUGUESE PLOT.

LISBON, JULY 21.

A military plot against the Republic has n discovered at Evora. The leaders have en arrested.

ERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

BERLIN, JULY 21.

The newspapers state that the Crown Prince contemplates visiting German Colonies. He may represent the Emperor at the opening of he last section of the Tanganyika Railway n 1914.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

Contradictory Reports of the Last Action.

STRAITS NOT TO BE CLOSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Porte has decided not to close the Dardanelles, but to reduce the width of the channel between the mine fields.

An Italian note published yesterday, says it is absurd to suppose that six torpedo-boats attempted to force the Dardanelles. The note ascribes the cannonade by the forts to panic.

On the contrary a despatch from Constantinople yesterday evening declares that after the withdrawal of the torpedo-boats, which were apparently trying to surprise the fleet anchored off Gallipoli, twenty-two Italian warships, accompanied by transports, were sighted off the Straits.

A Proclamation of the Sultan was read to the troops after the Selamlik yesterday. It mentions that certain officers on the 18th inst., submitted unconstitutional demands, forgetful of their military obligations.

The Proclamation urges the troops to observe discipline and abstain from politics, as the development of tendencies to the contrary had encouraged the enemy to approach the gates of the capital.

It appears that the demands mentioned in the Proclamation were formulated after a meeting of officers at the Ministry for War which delegated Nazim Pasha and Hadim Pasha to wait on His Majesty and demand the dissolution of the Chamber and the appointment of Kiamil Pasha as Grand Vizier.

The news of the attack on the Dardanelles was received with surprise and incredulity in Vienna and Berlin, where it is believed that certain mysterious negotiations between Italian and German financiers with a view to peace have been progressing hopefully.

ROME, JULY 20.

It is semi-officially stated that the Italian torpedo-boats on the 19th instant, penetrated the Dardanelles, but that they were discovered by search-lights and subjected to a heavy cross fire from the forts on both sides. They found the Turkish warships anchored, but fully prepared, being protected by steel cable obstructions. Consequently they made no attack and retired, though they suffered no damage.

ITALIAN BOMBAST.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Italian newspapers, in announcing the withdrawal of the torpedo-boats, intact, thanks to bad Turkish gunnery, after penetrating twenty miles up the Dardanelles, declare that these heroes have written the most glorious page in the naval history of the world.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 21.

The belief prevails in competent quarters that grave developments are pending. The Committee of Union and Progress, being abandoned by the Army, and being unwilling to withdraw gracefully, is running extreme risks in order to preserve a last hold. But the temper of the Army was clearly shown in the demands presented to the Sultan, insisting on the appointment of Kiamil Pasha as Grand Vizier, and the dissolution of the Chamber.

PERUVIAN ATROCITIES.

General Indignation in England.

LONDON, JULY 19.

General indignation at the atrocities mentioned in Sir Roger Casement's report recently is voiced in the House of Commons. Many questions were asked to-day.

Mr. Acland's replies indicated that none of the perpetrators was English. He said that the Peruvian Amazon Company, registered in England, was in liquidation. Therefore it would be difficult to make it answerable to English law. He said he was prepared to co-operate with the United States with a view to exerting pressure on Peru to bring the criminals to justice.

WASHINGTON, JULY 20.

The British and American Governments are in complete accord with regard to the outrages at Putumayo. The United States special agent, Mr. Fuller, is *en route* thither with instructions to see that Peru carries out her promise to punish the guilty.

THE SOUTHERN SUDAN.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Reuter has received news of a serious situation in the Southern Sudan on the borders of Abyssinia, owing to the acquisition by the tribes of that region of modern French rifles. It is estimated that a million rifles have found their way thither. Recent fighting between Anglo-Egyptian troops and the Amuaks showed naked savages wearing bandoliers, firing volleys as though trained, and obeying words of command.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

PEKING, JULY 19.

A fresh Ministerial dead-lock has occurred. The Assembly has vetoed all Yuan Shi-Kai's nominees for the Cabinet. The Premier alone remains, but he will resign immediately.

THE KING'S PRIZE.

LONDON, JULY 20.

Private Fulton, of the Queen's Westminsters, has won the King's prize at Bisley.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Private Fulton, who won the King's Prize at Bisley, is son of the Queen's Prizeman of 1888.

BRITISH AVIATION.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The British Aerial League appeals for a national subscription of a million shillings to place British aviation on a level with that of other Powers.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 21.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" left here for Bombay at 3-0 p. m. to-day with the outward mails of the 12th instant.

THE PREMIER IN DUBLIN.

Suffragettes have a Rough Time.

THREAT TO "DUCK" THEM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Dublin police have arrested four suffragettes on a charge of complicity in the outrages yesterday. In the lodgings of those arrested were found gunpowder, petroleum and other inflammable articles.

LONDON, JULY 20.

Mr. Asquith was busy in Dublin yesterday receiving deputations and visiting. He was everywhere received with enthusiastic cheering. In the evening he spoke in the Theatre Royal. Crowds outside and inside the building were in a frenzy of enthusiasm.

A meeting of suffragettes in the Customs House was broken up by the mob, which threatened to throw the suffragettes into the Liffey.

The police, armed with truncheons, removed the terrified women in tram-cars.

In his speech Mr. Asquith said "the chaotic Opposition cannot wreck the Home Rule Bill, which will go to the House of Lords before Christmas, whatever they do." They, however, can no longer over-ride the judgment of the people.

Home Rule, the Premier went on, was the first step in the Imperial reorganisation, of which it was the only solution. He was in no way embarrassed by threats of civil war. He did not believe in the prospects thereof. The British people would not tolerate the attempt of a minority to frustrate a great international settlement in which the Government had the sympathy of all the Dominions.

Four male suffragettes were violently ejected from the meeting.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Mr. Asquith returned to London yesterday evening. In a speech at Liverpool he said that at his reception at Dublin there was an unparalleled demonstration of enthusiasm. He declared that no leader had ever enjoyed greater devotion on the part of his colleagues, or more strenuous support from his followers, all co-operating in a common purpose.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The "Times" Contradicts Report of New Loan.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The *Times* states there is no truth in the report that an Indian railway loan of £2,000,000 is about to be issued.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, JULY 20.

A message to the *Times* from St. Petersburg states that the Russo-Japanese Agreement includes an obligation for the joint defence of Manchuria and Mongolia, in the event of either Power being attacked.

RIOT IN A TIN MINE.

THE HAGUE, JULY 20.

Three hundred Chinese coolies employed in the Government tin mines on the Island of Banka, East Indies, rioted to-day, and attacked the manager's office. They killed one man and defied the troops, who thereupon opened fire, killing six, and wounding twelve of the rioters,

THE TROUBLE IN KHOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 21.

Early this month, a party of Mangals and Ghilzais, numbering with their families several thousand souls, crossed into the Kurram Valley from Khost. These tribesmen had been concerned in the recent rebellion and took refuge in British territory, when the rising callapsed ; their encampment was a large one and trouble might have arisen from their presence in the borderland. Under the agreement between the British Government and the Kabul Durbar no refugees or outlaws are allowed to remain in the vicinity of the frontier, and the Political Agent of Kurram accordingly gave notice to the tribesmen that they must either return to their homes or submit to being disarmed and removed to a distance. A few days ago the whole encampment broke up and the party recrossed into Khost on the way to their own villages. They will probably not be molested by the Afghan authorities.

ANGLO-INDIAN SUCCESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 21.

Anglo-Indian lady candidates have gained remarkable successes at the recent Allahabad University Examination.

Government M. A. scholarships have been awarded to Miss Blanche Guise Woodstock, Mussoorie; Miss Clive-Harris, Thoburn College, Lucknow, Miss Josephine Bridges, Muir College, Allahabad, and Miss Irene Butcher, teacher, Lucknow. Thus Anglo-Indian girls have carried off four out of five scholarships awarded. The only other scholarship has gone to a Mahomedan student from Aligarh.

Collegiate scholarships on the result of Intermediate Examination have been awarded to Miss Violet Twells Woodstock, Mussoorie, and Miss Muriel Munro, All Saints' Diocesan High School, Naini Tal.

Out of twelve B. A. scholarships one has bee secured by Miss Rose Hyder, Allahabad, and one by Terence Hogan, Naini Tal, the only distinction gained by a boy.

CENTRAL ASIAN ROUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 21.

The Kabul authorities have come to an arrangement with some of the principal traders in Eastern Afghanistan by which the Kafiristan route to Central Asia will be more extensively used. This route will be from Jellalabad through Asmar and over the Minjan Pass to Badakshan whence some of the kafilas will march north-west to Bokhara and others north-east to Wakhab and Kashgaria. Merchants in Russian territory have agreed to adopt this route when sending goods from the Khanates. This arrangement has been brought out as a result of the promise by the Amir's Government that armed escort will be provided for all caravans.

AFFAIRS IN TIBET.

Large Body of Lamas Joins the Chinese.

DORJEIFF'S ENDURANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

The *Statesman's* Chinese correspondent at Kalimpong says :—The latest news from Lhassa confirms the report that 7,000 lamas of the Drepung Monastery have gone over to the Chinese, and adds that the lamas of the Gosling College are contemplating a similar move.

The correspondent hears that the Chinese will intercept the Dalai Lama's advance to Lhassa unless he comes to terms.

According to the Shanghai and Chinese papers, the mission headed by Dorjeiff has been sent by the Mongolia's theocratic ruler, Cheptun Dumpa Kutuktoo, to confer with the Dalai Lama on matters relating to the formation of a confederacy. A portion of the troops sent from Szechuan will intercept them on the Tibetan frontier.

A correspondent writes:—"I have been making enquiries regarding the rumour that Buriat Dorjeiff is again in Tibet and attached to the Dalai Lama's party. When we last heard of this "stormy petrel" from the shores of Lake Baikal, he was in St. Petersburg. He must have returned to Mongolia immediately by the Trans-Siberian Railway. Arriving there he seems to have lost no time in organising or joining a camel caravan, and thus crossed the Gobi Desert via the Kokonor and Tengri Lakes, the route taken by the Dalai Lama when he fled to Mongolia in 1904. Great hardships are met on this route for three days and sometimes longer. No water can be had, and I am told that there are thirty-two stages between the Mongolian border and the first important place met with in Tibet, called Shang in the province of Tsang and near Shigatse."

THE LATE MRS. LAWRENCE.

Memorial Institute for Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 20.

A public meeting was held this evening to express sympathy with Mr. Lawrence, Collector, Karachi, on the sudden and deplorable death of Mrs. Lawrence, and to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate her memory. The meeting was very largely attended by all classes of the community.

The first resolution expressed profound grief, offered sincere sympathy to Mr. Lawrence and the family and recorded their deep sense of the loss caused to the province by the death of one who, by her acts of beneficence and charity, relieved and succoured many needy and suffering persons. It was then resolved to perpetuate the memory of the deceased lady by establishing an institute for training and supplying midwives for service in the mofussil, and among the poor population of the towns in Sind. The institute is to be named Louise Lawrence Institute. It is to be connected with the Lady Dufferin Hospital at Karachi where the best possible facilities for training midwives are available. A committee was formed for the collection of funds and to draw up a scheme in consultation with the Dufferin Hospital Committee and various local bodies for submission to the general body of subscribers.

FORGERY OF COURT RECORDS.

Enhancement of Three Sentences.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 20.

At the Allahabad High Court yesterday the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tudball, on the application of the local Government, enhanced the sentences passed on Ramlal, a litigant, Babu Shamacharan, his pleader, and Jamna Sahai, a servant of the latter, by the Sessions Judge of Shahjahanpur on charges of forging court records.

In delivering his judgment, the Chief Justice remarked that in the present case Ramlal, a man of position, joined his pleader in corrupting one of the court officials, and then proceeded to alter the plaints in a wholesale fashion. Shamacharan was a pleader to whom the courts of justice would be entitled to look to prevent the commission of crimes, and to uphold the dignity of his own profession and of the law. On the other hand, their lordships found him to be the corrupter of court officials, and taking an active part in the commission of that very serious crime. In the case of Ramlal, their lordships enhanced the sentence of one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of three thousand rupees to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of five thousand rupees. In the case of Baboo Shamacharan, pleader, the court enhanced the sentence of one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of five hundred rupees to two years' rigorous imprisonment, the fine remaining the same. In the case of Jamna Sahai the court enhanced the sentence of one day's simple imprisonment to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

A public meeting of the residents of Simla was held this evening to further the cause of the Hindu University. Mr. Nanak Chand presided.

After a brief discussion a committee with Mr. Jai Lal as president, and Messrs. Mohan Lal and Shyam Das as joint-secretaries was formed to take steps to hold a public meeting in September next when Pandit Madan Mohan Malavaya will be present at Simla and also to take preliminary steps for the collection of funds.

In spite of the foul weather the meeting was largely attended by all sections of the Hindu community including the Sikhs.

CHASE AFTER BURGLARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN, JULY 20.

The District and Sessions Judge, Multan, to-day, rejected the appeal preferred by Shabwali, a police constable, who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of attempted house-breaking. It appears that the accused, who, on the night of the occurrence, was to be on duty in the Civil Lines, was found among some burglars, who made a hole in one Hyatkhan's house in the city. Some policemen gave the burglars a chase and recognised the accused. The sentence was confirmed.

SALVATION ARMY.

Reclamation of Prisoners in Punjab.

PROPOSED SETTLEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 20.

The current issue of the Punjab Government Gazette publishes an important resolution dealing with the reclamation of prisoners by the Salvation Army. The efforts at reclamation, it says, of a prisoner after his release from jail cannot properly be carried out by Government as the attentions of its agents are likely to be misunderstood. In these circumstances, the offer to experiment on these lines made by the Salvation Army, has been gladly accepted by Government. Any proposals, says the resolution, on similar lines put forward by any association of requisite standing, which is in a position to establish a suitable settlement, will be sympathetically considered. As regards the Salvation Army, its officers of the rank of lieutenant and upwards will be freely permitted to visit the Borstal Central jail, and converse with prisoners and explain to them the conditions and advantages of residence in the settlement, which has been started close to the jail at Lahore. The superintendent of the jail will take steps to obtain Government's orders for the prisoners' release and act in accordance with rules in the current Gazette under sec. 401 C. P. C. Under these rules remissions of sentences for good conduct of prisoners shall be according to the following scale:—Those sentenced to four months, two months; above four and below twelve months, three months; above one and below two years, four months; above two years, six months. Settlement officers can grant permission for wives and children of married men to come and live with prisoners within the settlement. In no case shall any attempt be made to retain any inmate against his will in the settlement after the expiry of the sentence.

THE SYLHET RIOT.

Forty-Five Sanyasis to Go for Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

A Sylhet correspondent sends further particulars of the recent trouble between the police and the sanyasis at Jagatshi :—The trouble arose out of the execution of a search warrant issued for the production of a boy alleged to have been detained by Swami Dayanand at the Jagatshi Asram. The boy was produced before a magistrare of Moulvi Bazar and found to be above seventeen years of age.

It is understood that the magistrate directed the prosecution of the complainant and his muktear for lodging a false complaint and released them on bail. Out of fifty-seven sanyasis arrested, twelve have been released. The rest will be sent up for trial.

Five sanyasis, who are now detained in hospital, are progressing favourably. The sanyasis, interviewed by their relatives, have refused to be defended.

The man, at whose instance the magistrate of Moulvi Bazar in Sylhet issued a search warrant to arrest the boy, who was alleged to have been detained at the Jagatshi Dayanand Asram, is the brother of the boy, and is now staying at Moulvi Bazar. The Sylhet correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* reported his prosecution under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, but it yet lacks official confirmation.

ALLEGED BRIBERY OF A JUDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 20.

A sensational judicial enquiry into charges of alleged bribery will commence at Campbellpur, District Attock, on August 5th.

Allegations having being made by members of the bar at Campbellpur against Lala Pohuram, District Judge, Attock, of taking bribes in cases pending in his court, and a preliminary enquiry having been held under the orders of the Chief Court by Mr. E. A. Eastcourt, Divisional Judge, Attock, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Punjab, has ordered a public enquiry into the conduct of Lala Pohuram under section 2, Act XXXVII of 1850.

The enquiry is committed to Colonel Popham Young, C.I.E., Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division. Mr. A. C. Martineau, Divisional Judge, Rawalpindi, and Mr. W. C. Renouf, Deputy Commissioner, Rawalpindi.

It is stated in the article of charge that in August, 1911, Lala Pohuram accepted from Nurmahomed, defendant in a case in his court, Rs. 2,000 and a Cabuli dhussa (wrapper) as motive for showing favour to the said Nurmahomed.

POONA OFFICER'S FUNERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 20.

The late Captain J. Ramwell, 26th (K. G. O.) Light Cavalry was buried this morning at St. Sepulchre's Cemetery with full military honours. One hundred rank and file, with the band of the Dorsetshire Regiment, escorted the cortege from the Station Hospital to the Cemetery road, which was lined by men of the regiment.

Col. Logan Home and other European officers of the corps, followed the coffin, which was carried to the graveside by six non-commissioned officers of the deceased's squadron.

At the cemetery, General Sir A. Barratt, commanding the Division and General Barter, commanding the Brigade, and their staffs, with officers from all regiments and batteries in Poona and Kirkee, joined the cortege.

The Rev. J. Collier, Chaplain of St. Mary's, read the burial service.

The wreaths included one from T. E. Sir George and Lady Clarke.

THE BANK OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 20.

The *Rangoon Times* says that the liquidator of the Bank of Burma will pay about the end of this month a first dividend to the depositors of two annas in the rupee. This will be especially welcome to a large number of small depositors, who have had to suffer from the long delay in proceeding with the liquidation, owing to the litigious attitude of some of the creditors.

A BILL to penalise persons desecrating the flag of the United States has been introduced in the House of Representatives. The object of the measure is to prevent the use of the flag for advertising purposes.

DISASTER NEAR KARJAT.

Portion of Two Main Lines Washed Away.

BURSTING OF A BUND.

It became known in Bombay late on Saturday night and on Sunday morning that on account of heavy rains a large bund had burst at a point on the G. I. P. Railway a little beyond Karjat and that a portion of both main lines had been washed away. It cannot be possible to resume working until some time to-day.

Two representatives of the "Bombay Gazette" left for the scene of the accident yesterday morning. Later in the day they telegraphed that their return would be considerably delayed and up to the time of going to Press this morning their account had not been received. We, therefore, are able only to give the brief official account.

The following official report was issued on Saturday from the General Traffic Manager's office :—

Intimation was received yesterday morning that owing to heavy and continuous rain the railway track at mileage 63 ½ between Karjat and Lonavla on the south east section of this railway had been washed away. Certain of the trains, which had already left Victoria Terminus and Poona, were transhipped at the break, and the important trains, which usually convey the mails were diverted via Dhond and Manmad, which makes several hours difference in the arrival times at destination. The less important trains were cancelled.

A shuttle service has been introduced between Bombay and Karjat and Lonavla and Dhond, so as to avoid inconvenience to the public. Heavy rain still continues and breaches cannot be repaired until this subsides.

Nevertheless every endeavour is being made to restore communication.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

Members of the Simla Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

The following Press communique has been issued :—

The following are the representatives who will attend the forthcoming Conference on the education of the domiciled community :—Sir Harcourt Butler (President) ; the Lord Bishop of Bombay; Mr. W. C. Madge, Calcutta ; the Lord Bishop of Lahore; Mr. W. H. Wood, Railway Board; Mr. A. G. Bourne, Director of Public Instruction, Madras; Mr. G. W. Kuchler, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal; Mr. C. F. dela Fosse, Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces; Mr. R. D. Prior, Acting Director of Public Instruction, Bombay; the Archdeacon of Calcutta; Mr. J. S. Converton, Director of Public Instruction, Burma; Mr. N. L. Hallward, Director of Public Instruction, Behar and Orissa; the Rev. D. H. Gillan, Senior Chaplain, Scots Church, Calcutta ; Mr. J. R. Cunningham, the Director of Public Instruction, Assam ; Mr. R. McGavin Spence, Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces ; Father H. Norman, the Rector of St. Peter's College, Agra ; the Rev. J. A. Graham, Honorary Superintendent, St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong, Darjeeling ; the Rev. Alex Francis, Honorary Secretary, the Indian Branch of the National Council of the Education Fund for Europeans and Eurasians, Calcutta; the Rev. H. M. Lewis, Principal, Bishop Cotton School, Simla ; the Rev. Rocksborough Smith, Principal, Diocesan Boys' School, Rangoon ; the Rev. H. Pakeham Walsh, Warden of Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore ; Rev. D. N. H. Manley, Secretary, Calcutta Christian School Society, Calcutta ; the Rev. Fr. T. Vander Schuren, S. J., St. Xavier's College, Calcutta ; the Rev. Fr. C. Flink, S. J., St. Xavier's College, Bombay ; the Revd Brother J. A. Ryan, St. Joseph College, Nainital ; Mr. W. T. Wright, Inspector of European Schools, the Punjab ; Mr. W. H. Arden Wood, Principal, La Martiniere, Calcutta; Lieut. L. Spiegelhalter, Inspector of Army Schools, Nainital ; Mr. W. A. Lee, Messrs. Hoare Miller and Co., Calcutta ; Mr. T. A. Savage, Headmaster, Cathedral High School, Bombay ; Mr. H. C. Busher, Principal, Philander Smith's College, Nainital ; Mr. S. C. Williams, Secretary to the Agent, East Indian Railway, Calcutta ; Mr. A. H. Read, Headmaster, Bishop Cotton School, Nagpur ; Mr. A. Chapman, Headmaster Oak-Grove School, Mussoorie ; Mr. Bovia McClain, Secretary, Wellington Branch, Calcutta Y. M. C. A. ; Mr. W. P. Milne, Calcutta ; Mr. H. Sharp ; the Revd. Fr. D. Kuss, S. J., Manager St. Joseph's School, Bellary ; Mr. R. Sanderson, Vice-Principal, Sanwar Training Class, and Mr. J. H. Abbott.

The Archbishop of Simla has also been asked to attend the meetings.

BANGALORE MAIL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 20.

Replying to a deputation from the local Trades Association, headed by Mr. Oakley, President, at the Residency to-day, Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, sympathised with them in their difficulties, and noted that they were utilizing the postal grievance to obtain a faster train service between Bangalore and Bombay, via Guntakal. He hardly knew how the Railway Company could be expected to run two fast trains out of three daily services, but he would confer with the Agent of the line and see what could be done as to an express for the in-coming English mail between Guntakal and Bangalore. It was a question whether the revenue would cover the cost. Such an express would cost £600 per annum, and the P. and O. subsidy would have to be taken into account.

Mr. W. Davis, as the spokesman, urged that, although Bangalore was 100 miles nearer to Bombay than Madras, under the existing conditions the English mails were delivered in Bangalore twelve hours later than in Madras. His association attributed such a backward state of affairs to the policy of the Southern Mahratta Railway, to attract as much traffic as possible over their narrow gauge to Bombay via Poona, by making the Guntakal route as inconvenient as possible.

The deputation then withdrew.

THE NEW DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

Mr. Cockburn, Executive Engineer, the Punjab, has been placed on special duty in the Secretariat in connection with Delhi works.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6).

BOMBAY POLICE.

The Commissioner's Annual Report for 1911.

SERVANT PROBLEM.

We take the following from the report submitted by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the work of his department in the year 1911:—

The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the Police during the year under report was 43,243 against 36,784 in 1910, and 36,752 in 1909. Including 158 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 43,401.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) there were 7,466 cases for disposal including 138 pending from the year preceding, against 6,176 in 1910, and 4,808 in 1909. Under class VI, there were 35,915 cases for disposal, including 20 pending from the previous year, as compared with 30,622 in 1910, and 31,945 in 1909.

The general rise in crime was distributed throughout all parts of the Island but was rather more noticeable in the C. D. and E. Divisions than elsewhere. The cocaine habit is responsible for a certain increase in theft of the ordinary type, and out of about 45 cocaine-eaters arrested in the D. Division the majority, who were youths of between 15 and 20 years of age, stated to the Divisional Police, that the primary object of the theft was to obtain sufficient funds to purchase cocaine. The D. Division also recorded a considerable number of cases (92) of Criminal Breach of Trust. The public are to some extent responsible for this feature of crime, inasmuch as they engage the first servant who presents himself for employment, and in some cases complainants have been unable to give the name of their absconding servants. The same division dealt with 68 cases of cheating against 31 in the previous year. Nine of these cases were traced to one gang of Wagris who had induced the ignorant public to purchase sham gold beads; and ten other cases were proved against a gang of six Gujarathi Brahmans who obtained money on false pretences by pretending to be deaf and dumb. In the E. Division, there was a rise of 443 cases under the Indian Penal Code, and of these 355 were registered in the Kamathipura—Nagpada Sub-division. This result is due mainly to careful registration at the New Nagpada Police Station, and helps towards establishing the truth of the fact that this quarter of the City is very criminal. In many cases the chances of conviction are minimized by the fact that complainants spend some few hours making their own enquiries and consulting friends before coming to the Station and having their complaints registered.

The increase of cases under Class VI is due to a large number of prosecutions under the Abkari and Public Land Conveyance Acts. Under the former Act, there was an increase of 2,102 cases and under the latter 1,772.

The total number of excluded cases for the year 1911 was 397 cases against 282 in 1910, and 806 in 1909. Of these, 228 fell under the Indian Penal Code, and 169 under class VI against 182 and 100 respectively in 1910. Out of 397 excluded cases, 50 were declared to be false after being brought to trial as compared with 50 and 57 in 1910 and 1909 respectively. In 34 cases compensation ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 187 was awarded to the accused by Magistrates under Section 553 of Criminal Procedure Code.

During the year under report 42,735 Police cases under all classes were classified as true against 36,267 in 1910, and 35,866 in 1909. Of these 42,735 true cases 39,100 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 91·26 against 92·91 in 1910 and 95·54 in 1909. Under the Indian Penal Code 7,086 cases were classed as true against 5,776 cases in 1910 and 4,552 cases in 1909. Of these, 3,978 ended in conviction which gives a percentage of 56·13 against 62·22 in 1910 and 76·05 in 1909. Under Class VI, 35,649 cases were classed as true. Of these, 35,122 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 98·52 as compared with 98·73 in 1910 and 98·38 in 1909.

True and false cases of all descriptions numbered 42,736 and 397 respectively as compared with 36,287 and 282 in 1910, and 35,866 and 809 in 1909. The proportion of true and false cases reported during the year 1911, was as follows :—

Cases reported	43,243
True cases	42,735
Excluded cases	397
Percentage of true cases	98.82
Percentage of excluded cases ...	00·91

The population of the City according to the final figures of the Census of 1911, is 9,79,445, and the proportion of true crime to population works out to 1 to 22.91 as compared with 1 to 26.82 in 1910, and 1 to 27·26 in 1909.

The proportion of true crime to each Police unit stands at 17·05 against 14·50 in 1910 and 14·89 in 1909.

CRIME CLASSIFIED.

Offences against the State, etc.,—In this class there were 88 cases for disposal including 1 case pending from the preceding year, out of which 70 cases ended in conviction. In 1910 there were 45 such cases and in 1909, 42.

Serious offences against the person:—Under this class there were 517 cases for disposal including 22 cases pending from the previous year, as compared with 470 in 1910 and 408 in 1909. Of these 517 cases, 287 ended in conviction.

The increase of cases under this class is chiefly noticeable under the heads of grievous hurt and kidnapping or abduction, &c., serial numbers 18 and 21 respectively.

Serious offences against person and property or against property only:—In this class there were 1,139 cases for disposal, including 18 cases pending from the previous year, as compared with 925 in 1910 and 607 in 1909. The increase falls chiefly under the following heads of crime :—

	1910.	1911.
Robbery	39	56
Lurking house trespass or house-breaking, etc- ...	879	1,063

Under the heading of Robbery, Serial No. 26, there were 57 cases for disposal including one case pending from the year previous as compared with 39 in 1910. Out of these, 12 cases were declared to be false, leaving 45 true cases, of which 27 ended in conviction, 8 in acquittal and 10 remain undetected at the close of the year. It is the general opinion of the Divisional Officers that much of the house-breaking in Bombay is committed by Wagris and by young Bhangis. The latter are in the habit of breaking into houses temporarily vacated during the plague season and they have their own receivers. I have now ordered an enquiry to be conducted with a view to discovering if possible whether any bhangis and sweepers in Municipal employ have previous convictions. Apart from these people every section of the City has its own resident bad characters who help to keep up the crime returns, whenever they are out of jail. It is interesting to note that during the Royal Visit, when the Commissioner of Police was vested with Magisterial powers, there was a distinct diminution of crime throughout the Island ; and no sooner had the period for which these powers were granted expired than the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code again took an upward trend.

SERIOUS CRIME.

During the year 1911, there were 25 cases of murder and attempt at murder against 31 in 1910. Of these 15 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal. The accused, in one case, was declared a lunatic. In two cases the accused died. Four cases were undected and one was pending at the close of the year. There was only one case of culpable homicide and that ended in acquittal. No cases of infanticide were reported during the year under report.

The Sessions Court tried 48 cases against 42 in 1910, and 39 in 1909. Of these 40 cases ended in conviction and 6 in acquittal. The accused, in one case, was declared insane. One case was withdrawn. These cases involve in all 65 persons of whom 46 were convicted and 17 were acquitted.

UNDETECTED CASES.

At the close of the year under report the number of undetected cases was 2,446 against 1812 in 1910, and 906 in 1909. The percentage of non-detection works out to 5·65 as compared with 4·92 in 1910, and 2·46 in 1909. The remarks made in last year's report on this subject are also applicable to the present year. As remarked in a previous paragraph the chances of detection in a good many cases are negatived by delay on the part of the public in making complaints. They start by making their own enquiries and evantually refer the matter to the Police on failing to find any clue themselves.

I subjoin the usual statement of cases of suicide compiled by the Coroner of Bombay :—

Europeans, 3 ; Native Christians, 3 ; Mahomedans, 21; Parsis, 11; Jews, 1; and Hindus, 69; total 108.

During the year the Coroner held 401 inquests against 364 in 1910, and 355 in 1909. Eighteen inquests were held on the corpses of Parsis.

In accordance with the directions contained in Government Resolution, No. 5819, dated the 16th September, 1902, the Police disposed of 185 cases of simple accidental deaths against 171 in 1910, and 262 in 1909.

During the year 1911, the Police dealt with 2,397 cases under the Abkari Act, all of which were convicted with the exception of 13.

The majority of these cases were cocaine prosecutions. Inspector Chapman was on special duty in the C Division from 12th April to 4th June, 1911, and during that period he prosecuted 593 persons, all of whom were convicted. Two important cases were those detected by Inspector Stenson in the E Division and by Inspector Gough in the I Division (docks.) The former case formed the subject matter of Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4947, dated 25th August, 1911. In the latter case the Dock Police arrested an Austrian steward of the s. s. "Africa" with 300 grains of the drug concealed in the soles of his boots which had been specially made for the purpose. He was convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

PERSONS IN POLICE CASES.

During the year under report 44,040 persons were arrested by the Police excluding 199 arrested at the close of the year 1910, as compared with 40,017 in 1910, and 39,583 in 1909. Of these, 42,515 persons were convicted, the percentage working out to 96·53, against 96·16 in 1910, and 95·50 in 1909.

Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Commissioner of Police cancelled 27 bail bonds, as compared with 3 and 5 in 1910 and 1909 respectively.

(Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I. to V.) 5,526 persons were tried and 4,704 were convicted giving a percentage of 85·12 against 85·06 in 1910, and 86·44 in 1909.

—Under class VI., 38,508 persons were tried of whom 37,811 were convicted, giving a percentage of 98·18 as compared with 98·43 in 1910, and 96·79 in 1909.

DIRECT MAGISTERIAL CASES.

The total number of cognizable Magisterial cases was 10,608 as compared with 8,495 and 8,861 in 1910 and 1909, respectively. Of these 10,078 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 95·00. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 10,783 of whom 10,164 were convicted.

The number of non-cognizable cases reported to the Magistrates direct was 11,677 as compared with 10,970 and 10,426 in 1910 and 1909 respectively, and with 10 cases pending from the preceding year, the total number of cases for disposal was 11,687. Of these cases 3,678 ended in conviction. These cases involved in all 15,428 persons, of whom 4,045 were convicted.

PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED.

The total value of the property alleged to have been stolen in Police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 6,19,848 as compared with Rs. 7,44,580 in 1910, and Rs. 3,28,497 in 1909. The total value of property recovered amounted to Rs. 2,92,421 which gives a recovery percentage of 47·17 as compared with 52·97 in 1910 and 38·69 in 1909. As pointed out last year however the percentage for 1910, if the Mahim case is excluded, was 43·22.

During the year under report the E Division detected a series of offences committed by one gang, in which property valued at Rs. 8,000 had been stolen from 11 different persons. The Police recovered property worth Rs. 2,000, and successfully proved the 11 cases, which is distinctly creditable in view of the fact that the offences had been committed from 12 to 24 months beforehand in various parts of the City. Another creditable case was worked by the Criminal Investigation Department and is referred to in the course of the following paragraph. The C. Division successfully investigated a note-doubling case and recovered Rs. 3,800 out of Rs. 4,000 from a Sadhu, who had cheated a jeweller of this amount.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

The strength of the Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay City, excluding the Deputy Commissioner of Police (C. I. D.) stood at the end of the year at 1 Superintendent, 7 Inspectors, 8 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Jamadars, 24 Head Constables and 41 Constables. The increase is due to the sanction of a clerical staff which is amalgamated with the executive branch vide, Government Resolution, No. 5976, dated the 16th October, 1911. One hundred and fifty-one criminal cases were dealt with during the year by the Criminal Investigation Department. Assistance was rendered to the Divisional Police in all important cases, notably the Matunga murder case and the Mahim murder case. The Criminal Investigation Department scrutinized 184 plays. They passed 179, rejected 5, and passed 11 after the deletion of objectionable passages.

Action under the Press Act resulted in the confiscation of 4,820 prescribed books.

Three hundred and eighty-two incoming and outgoing steamers were watched during the year.

Assistance was rendered to the District Police and on a number of occasions to the Excise Department. Detective arrangements were made at all important functions and the visit of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor threw great responsibilities on the Criminal Investigation Department.

Transvaal Deportees were confined to the care of the C. I. D. and the despatch of a large number of indigent Jews was also arranged by this Department.

The Finger Print Bureau attached to the C. I. D. has kept up its efficiency as will be seen from the following figures. During the year under report 4,968 slips were received for identification and 1,461 were traced as having previous convictions, a percentage of 29·4. The total number of finger impressions on record at the end of the year stood at 33,399. Fourteen European and nineteen Native Officers are qualified in taking finger impression slips for purposes of tracing criminals.

THE MUHARRAM.

As a result of the regrettable disturbance at the Muharram of 1910, the C. I. D. took action against 12 rioters of whom 8 were convicted. The Muharram of 1911, though peaceful yet threw much work on the shoulders of the C. I. D. As in previous years the political aspect of the Ganpati celebration and the scrutiny of the Mela songs were supervised by the C. I. D. The above figures in no way represent the total amount of work done by the C.I.D. Much of this is naturally of a confidential nature and does not find its way into the law courts or on to public records.

Amongst the interesting cases taken up by the C. I. D. in 1911 must be mentioned that known as the Money Order Forgery case, in which 4 Brahmins were placed before the High Court for obtaining money by means of forged postal money orders. Two were sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment each and two were acquitted. One of those acquitted was subsequently prosecuted for writing threatening letters to high officials at the time, when the Nasik Conspiracy case was in progress. He was convicted and sentenced to an aggregate term of imprisonment of three years and two months. There is no doubt that these four criminals belonged to the Extremist political school of India. The enquiry brought to light that one of the members of this fraternity was responsible for attempt to derail a train in the Central Provinces and that he dabbled in the manufacture of bombs. As the result of disclosures made by him three documents giving details as to the preparation of bombs were recovered. Great credit is due to the village police and the District Police Constable of Thana who arrested the first accused on suspicion, his arrest leading to the exposure of the workings of this gang.

SEDITIOUS BOOKS.

In July 1910 and again in February 1911, certain highly seditious books were brought to the notice of Government by gentlemen to whom they had been sent anonymously. An enquiry resulted in June 1911, in the prosecution of a number of Brahmin youths under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. On information received a large number of books came to light in Navsari in the Baroda State. It was found that a prominent pleader of the Kaira District was concerned in their distribution and the printing of the books was definitely traced to a press in Mehsana of the Baroda State. Action was taken against the pleader, and resulted in his conviction. On appeal the case was, however, quashed by the High Court and a retrial ordered. The case was pending at the end of the year, but has since been successfully disposed of in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. This enquiry occupied much of the time of the Political Branch of the C. I. D., from June up to the close of the year. On the return of His Highness the Gaikwad from England, severe departmental action was taken and the writer of the books, a Baroda State subject, has been reported for a period of five years.

(a) ARMS ACT.

On the 30th October, 1911, a theft of 5 revolvers took place from the shop of a licensed dealer. The arms were recovered by the C. I. D., as the result of a smart piece of detective work and the offenders were duly convicted. In view of the proximity of the Royal visit, I decided for the time being to take charge of the entire stock of arms and ammunition of five native dealers in the locality, and the stock was accordingly detained under lock and key in the Head Police Office until after the 10th January, 1912. Since that date one of the principal dealers has erected a new store, which is as far as possible fire-proof and burglar-proof, and another is about to rebuild his present shop on a stronger plan.

Eleven prosecutions were undertaken under the Act in which 13 persons were involved, 11 of whom were convicted. Enquiries were made with a view to verify the purchase from licensed dealers of 2,266 arms; the arms which could not be traced were said to have been bought by persons who had subsequently left the country but whose address could not be ascertained. The enquiries under this head necessitated references being made to people in India, England, South Africa, Australia, China and the districts of the Persian Gulf, and these enquiries have thrown a considerable amount of work upon this department. This system is, however, open to criticism in this respect that the enquiry does not extend beyond the first purchaser. Until the time arrives when all arms in possession of persons, exempted or otherwise, are registered at a police station, it is the best that can be adopted. A complete register now exists in this department showing the persons who have purchased arms from Bombay dealers since 1907.

Throughout the year there were 2,020 driving licenses granted, 66 permits were issued to ply for hire, and 82 certificates of competency were granted to drivers of public motor conveyances. The latter are thoroughly examined in driving and in their knowledge of the work and mechanism of the car. A number of would-be public conveyance drivers are examined who fail to pass the test in driving.

Considering the training which the drivers of privately owned motor vehicles get (sometimes one or two days only) it is surprising that Bombay enjoys the immunity it does from serious and fatal motor accidents. Its large population for the most part prefers using the road to the footpath, while the degree of efficiency in all forms of driving (in private and public victorias as well as in bullock carts and motor vehicles) is decidedly low. It is therefore comparatively satisfactory to record that only 212 accidents occurred throughout the year, only 18 of which proved fatal. Of the 18 fatal accidents 3 were cases of rash and negligent driving, 1 was a case of negligent driving and 1 was due to a faulty brake. In these 5 cases, 5 persons were prosecuted, one of whom, in a case of rash and negligent driving, was discharged by the Magistrate. Of the remaining 13 cases it can only be said that they were purely accidental, due more to the fault of the pedestrian than to the driver of the motor vehicle. Altogether there were 166 prosecutions under this Act involving 166 persons, of whom 137 were convicted. Further, 55 drivers were warned for minor offences by this office and in many cases the public land conveyance lincenses of taxi drivers were suspended for breaches of the Act.

The number of tram-car accidents amounted to 405, of which 9 proved fatal.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

The reorganization of the City Police was provisionally sanctioned by the Government of India on the 29th September last and their sanction was communicated to this Department by the local Government in Judicial Department, Resolution No. 5976, dated the 16th October last. Owing, however, to heavy work connected with the Royal Visit, effect could not be given to the scheme before the close of the year except in so far as relates to the increase of clerical staff for the C. I. D.

From the 1st of January, 1912, the strength of the Police Force has been regarded in accordance with the Reorganization Scheme though, for the reasons already explained in this office letter No. 10895-114, dated the 18th October last, many of the old Jamadars have had to be retained for the time being as a set off against the sanctioned Sub-Inspectors' vacancies in the new scheme.

The reorganization of Divisions also cannot be carried out pending the recruitment of specially trained Sub-Inspectors and the construction of 12 properly equipped Police Stations. I take this opportunity of once more impressing upon Government the urgent necessity of providing funds as soon as possible for these Police Stations with a view to ensure the uniform working of the scheme in all parts of the City. In the D Division the lack of accommodation has been acutely felt. At the present moment the Police Station of the Khetwadi Section may be described practically as non-existent pending the renting of a new building. The Inspector's office has to be located temporarily in the dressing-room of a native theatre in Grant Road: the Station stores and kit boxes are temporarily housed in a tea-shop on Falkland Road; and the two European Officers of the Station are located in very poor quarters in Girgaum Back Road. All the Police Stations of the B Division are also very unsuitable.

The strength of the Sanitary Police remained the same as last year. The eleven temporary constables sanctioned for traffic duty at various level crossings were also retained.

The uniform of the European officers of the Bombay City Police was altered and standardized with the approval of Government, the change being effected before the Royal Visit.

PUNISHMENTS AND REWARDS.

During the year under report 393 officers and men were punished as compared with 364 in 1910, and 279 in 1909.

The details are as follows:—

Departmentally	352
Judicially	11
Dismissed	30

Of the total punished departmentally, 21 were Europeans and 331 were Natives. Most of the punishments inflicted were of a minor character for small misdemeanours. In all serious cases, which were not tried judicially, regular departmental proceedings were instituted.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows:—

(a) By the issue of Good Service Tickets...	646
(b) By the grant of Silver Stripes..........	0
(c) " two Stripes..............	26
(d) " one Stripe	32
(e) By the Abkari Department..........	56
(f) By the Magistrates........................	1
(g) By the Commissioner of Police.........	112
(h) Otherwise rewarded........................	106
Total......	979

Two hundred and seventy-one men were promoted to higher grades in the ordinary course. The 112 mentioned under (g) received small pecuniary rewards for exceptionally good or plucky work; while those under (h) received rewards from the public through the Commissioner of Police.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Great responsibility devolved upon the Police Force in connection with the Royal Visit, and the C. I. D. and the Divisional Police were at work for nearly three months before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties, perfecting the arrangements which it was deemed necessary to make.

In connection with this preliminary work and also with the actual period of the Royal Visit, it is my duty to place on record my appreciation of the help which the Police received from the public. There was scarcely a house-holder in the City who did not willingly undertake to do what was desired and a very large number of persons, belonging to various castes and communities, volunteered to act as special police during the period of Their Imperial Majesties' stay in Bombay. The general desire of the City was to help us and make everything run smoothly; and I feel constrained to express my thanks to the public of Bombay, for the assistance which they rendered to the City Police Force on a very important occasion.

As regards the Police Force and its work the Governor in Council was commanded to express to the Police of the City of Bombay His Imperial Majesty's "Entire satisfaction with the admirable police arrangements made during His Imperial Majesty's recent visit to Bombay and with the manner in which they were carried out." In recognition of the exceptionally heavy duties imposed on the Police both during the Imperial Visit and also for some days before it and of the exemplary manner in which they were performed, the Governor in Council was pleased to make a special grant equivalent to ten days' pay to all members of the Police Force from inspectors downwards.

It only remains for me to express my thanks to the Superintendents and other officers of the Police Force for steady work throughout the year under review and to the two Deputy Commissioners, Mr. Vincent and Mr. Gadney, for their unfailing co-operation and support. The clerical staff under Mr. Venayakrao Dinanath, Head Clerk, has worked very hard.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

POONA SCIENCE COLLEGE.

Enhanced Price of Acquired Land.

MR. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal in which Mr. Edulji Dinshaw, C. I. E. prayed that the award made by the District Deputy Collector, Poona, in connection with lands acquired by Government for the purposes of the extension of the College of Science, Poona, may be enhanced.

Government acquired two acres and 13 guntas of land situated at Bamburda, Poona, belonging to the appellant, and he was awarded compensation at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per acre, Rs. 1,200 for the compound wall, Rs. 528-12 fifteen per cent on account of compulsory acquisition, Rs. 150 for making a new road and Rs. 100 for laying a waterpipe, in all Rs. 5,353-12-0. The valuation was referred to the District Judge for confirmation. Before the District Judge, Mr. Edulji claimed Rs. 4,000 per acre, Rs. 250 for the road. Rs. 220 for the wall and gate and Rs. 5,000 for depreciation in the value of his ice factory situated on this land.

The District Judge, observed that at least Rs. 2,500 represented the value of the land and awarded that amount.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad urged that the award was inadequate and that the price of the land in this locality had been rising in value ever since 1898. The portion of the land compulsorily acquired was the best portion and that by the compulsory acquisition the appellant had been deprived of the most advantageous use he could have made of it, viz., for purposes of a flour mill, and a bone-crushing factory. He claimed Rs. 4,000 per acre as compensation.

His lordship said that there was evidence to show that the value of the land in this locality has been rising since 1898. This land was purchased in 1898 for Rs. 7,600 that was at the rate of Rs. 2,500 per acre, and seeing that the portion acquired was in certain respects better than the portion left, it could be said that Rs. 2,500 represents a fair value of the land, which formed the subject matter of compulsory acquisition. The court accordingly awarded the appellant Rs. 3,000 per acre as the fair market value of the land. In other respects the award of the district judge was confirmed.

DISPUTE OVER "NISHANI-HUNDI."

On Saturday, before Mr. Justice Davar, the hearing of the suit in which Rupam Madan Gopal claimed, Rs. 15,000 on a "nishani" hundi-drawn in favour of the Bombay Bank by one Ramchandra Jankiram, since deceased, was heard.

The first defendant, Ramchandra, having died since the filing of the suit his son Yeswantrao was brought on record.

The other defendant in the case was Ratanlal Jamnadas of Khangam, who was trading under the name of Ganeshdas Iswarprasad and the hundi in question bore the "nishani Ganeshdes Iswardas." The crux of the dispute lay in the liability to be attached to the person who has made his nishani on the hundi.

The Hon Mr. Jinah, with Mr. L. Robertson, and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Dastur, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, instructed by Messrs. Dixit, Dhanjishah and Sunderdas, appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Jinah, in opening his case stated, that Ramchandra drew a hundi for Rs. 15,000 on the plaintiffs in Bombay payable after 61 days to the Bank of Bombay. The plaintiffs had no dealings with the first defendant and so a reference was made to the second defendant as his security for the payment of the hundi. The hundi was then duly accepted and paid into the Bombay Bank on the 7th of December, 1907. The defendants had failed to make good the money and hence the suit. The first defendant denied having drawn the hundi or having authorized the drawing of it. His contention was that the second defendant having put his "nishani" on the hundi was liable to pay the amount in accordance with the custom of the bazar.

The case is proceeding.

KING'S MEDALS.

Presentation to High Court Officials.

On Saturday, at 11 a.m. the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, performed a very interesting ceremony at the High Court.

The ceremony consisted in the distribution of Durbar Medals to certain officials of the High Court. Among the recipients were, Mr. R. E. A. Elliot, I.C.S., Registrar, Appellate Side; Mr. Abdeali Kajiji, Bar.-at-Law, Prothonotary; Mr. J. E. Modi, Bar.-at-Law, Taxing Master; Mr. K. F. Modi, Assistant Taxing Master, Mr. N. Garda, Deputy Registrar; Mr. Kistane, Assistant Registrar; Mr. Mangeshrao Telang, Shirastadar; Mr. M. Randelia, Nazir, and Mr. Ardaseir Motivala, Head Clerk and Care-taker, High Court.

The Hon. the Chief Justice, in handing over the medals, made appropriate complimentary remarks on the merits of each recipient's work.

Mr. P. M. Malabaria, one of the recipients of the medal, was unavoidably absent from the ceremony.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of the case in which Deputy Inspector Fern charged Gopal Dhondu Sane with cheating Dr. S. S. Coleman in respect of Rs. 30, Dr. M. B. Patel in respect of Rs. 26 and one G. P. Chowdri in respect of Rs. 6.

The facts of the case were that the accused, who is a news agent and a canvasser for the "Times of India" for short trade announcements, worked on the following system:—He agreed that these trade announcements should appear in the paper for a monthly charge of Rs. 3; he paid Mr. Mahaluxmivalla Rs. 4-4. for the insertion, but got a copy of the paper free for his own use. These copies which used to be about 50 a month were disposed of by him in different ways. Some he sold to his morning customers for perusal at a low charge, and supplied the same copies in the evening to other customers also for a small charge. Other copies he sold to customers per year or per quarter according to the circumstances of the case and charged considerably less than the "Times of India" did. Thus he carried on this business for a year without any difficulty. It seems, however, that about four months before, the accused was obliged to close his business; he had been working at a loss and was hard pressed to meet his liabilities. He, however, persevered in the hope of getting more trade announcements and tiding over his difficulties by getting more free copies for disposal. Accordingly on the 7th of June last he agreed with Dr. Coleman to supply him with the "Times of India" for one year at Rs. 30. On the 29th of May, he also agreed with Dr. Maneckji B. Patel to supply him with the "Times of India" for one year and took from him Rs. 15 in advance and on 10th June he received Rs. 6 as part payment for an insertion of a trade announcement for three months in the "Times of India" and for a copy of a paper from one Mr. Chowdri. He was able, however, to supply the paper to these customers for a short time only and stopped the trade announcement of Chowdri after its insertion for about three or four days.

His worship, in delivering his judgment, said that the question was did the accused cheat these persons, or in other words, did he, when he entered into the arrangement with them, know that he would be unable to carry out the contract he was making with the parties. If he did then he must be held guilty of cheating. If he did not, then this resolved itself into a civil matter. The evidence showed that the crash came because a cheque presented by the accused to Mahaluxmiwalla was returned unpaid by the bank with an endorsement "referred to the drawer." This cheque was paid to the accused by a merchant for a certain purpose, and was not made negotiable and as it was presented to the bank without that merchant's signature and was not made payable to order, payment was refused. It was after this that the accused had to close his office and go out of Bombay and send a telegram to Mahaluxmiwalla to stop sending all papers. It was then that the copies of papers supplied to accused's customers were stopped and the complainants for the first time realised that the accused was unable to carry out the arrangement with them. This, in his worship's opinion, did not show that the accused deliberately made false statements to these three customers and received their money under false pretences.

On the whole, his worship decided that the accused had no dishonest intention when he received payments from the three complainants and that though conscious that he was in difficulties, he wanted to tide them over by a strenuous effort to secure more trade announcements and by reducing some of his liabilities by cancelling the agreement with others and paying them off if possible. The accused was ordered to be acquitted.

IMPORTING LIQUOR.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, Mary Powel, a native Christian widow, was charged with importing four drams of country liquor valued at ten annas without a license.

The accused was arrested on Friday at the Byculla station when she arrived by the south-east passenger-train from Bellary.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined eight annas.

A MESSMAN CHARGED.

On Saturday, before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged V. J. Fonsica, messman, and J. S. Heredia, a butler of the Telegraph Recreation Club at Wandby Road, with selling liquor without a license from the Collector.

Mr. Chapman asked for a week's postponement to enable the Public Prosecutor to attend.

The pleader for the accused opposed the application. He said it was a got up case. He did not think that in a case where the sale of six annas liquor was concerned the Public Prosecutor should be instructed.

The magistrate said that there must be some reason for the instruction of the Public Prosecutor.

Mr. Chapman said that he was asked by the Assistant Collector to apply for a postponement as he thought it was necessary that the Public Prosecutor should be present in the case.

His worship granted the application remarking that there could be no hardship on the accused, who had been released on bail. The case was adjourned till August 1.

PLEA OF GOOD FAITH.

The further hearing of the case, in which Mr. L. Game, correspondent clerk of Mr. R. P. Rowden, Bombay Agent of Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves, contractors of the new dock, charged Mr. R. Smart, cashier of the same firm, with defamation, was resumed by Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court.

The complaint was that in consequence of information alleged to be false, supplied by the accused to Mr. Rowden to the effect that he was charging the firm wrongfully railway fares for importing labour from Kathiawar, the complainant was dismissed by Mr. Rowden.

The defence was that he had heard this statement from one Bhaishankar, and in duty bound, he thought he must inform Mr. Rowden as he had the interests of the firm at heart. He was not responsible for Mr. Rowden's action.

The magistrate will decide on Tuesday whether a charge should be framed against the accused.

HOUSE COLLAPSE IN BOMBAY.

Miraculous Escape of a Boy.

A three-storeyed house at Dongri, now owned by the Bombay Improvement Trust, gave way in consequence of the severity of the weather, yesterday afternoon, and the near portion of the building came down with a crash. It was at the time of the accident occupied by a number of Hindu tenants who all had time to get out safely. As soon as the first lot of debris fell the occupants, men, woman and children, all went out, except a boy of twelve, who remained locked up in a bath-room on the top storey. The rear part of the house from the second storey downwards came down, but the bath-room on the third storey remained hanging to the front and side walls which were standing.

Municipal and police officers were immediately on the scene of the accident, and the Fire Brigade men, with the aid of the fire-escapes, succeeded in rescuing the boy, who was trembling with fear.

The boy was saved and the tottering remains of the building, which were still standing, threatening to come down every minute, were pulled down.

TRAMS STOPPED IN BOMBAY.

The heavy rain continuing all day so much flooded the town yesterday afternoon that the tram-cars could not be run on the Charni Road, Parel Road and Jacob's Circle. The height of water in the streets affected the dynamos under the car. At one time it was found impossible to run cars between the Playhouse Corner and Grant Road terminus and even on Girgaum Road.

In many parts of the city the streets were flooded and many vehicles and cabs mounted the footpaths and several had their wheels stuck in the open side drains.

HONOUR TO A HINDU KNIGHT.

A congratulatory address was presented to Sir Jugmohandas Varjivandas, on the honour of knighthood having been conferred upon him by His Majesty the King-Emperor. The gathering was held in the Seth Varjivandas Mahadhavdas Kapole Boarding School. Sirdar Iswardas Jugmandas Store presided, and in response to the invitation from the past and present boarders of the school a number of gentlemen interested in commercial training and education were present.

In the address reference was made to Sir Jugmohandas's gift of Rs. 2,25,000 for the establishment of a chair for commercial lectures.

The chairman eulogised the many charitable acts of Sir Jugmohandas, his late father and also other members of that well known family.

Sir Jugmohandas briefly replied saying he long contemplated doing something to establish a chair as proposed and took the very first opportunity which was presented, during the present Governor, Sir George Clarke's regime.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

B. I. Steamers Loaded by Lascars.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. "Chaibassa," which is now in Bombay, was in dock in London during the strike. As labour was not available for the loading of the ship she loaded her cargo, which was general, by means of her lascars, deckhands and firemen, under the direction of their own officers. These men were paid ordinary dockers' wages from five to ten shillings a day and did the work very satisfactorily. The "Chaibassa" is a ship of about 6,000 tons. The s. s. "Culna" of the same Company, 7,000 tons, who is on her way out was also loaded in the same way.

M. Bleriot, the well-known constructor of aeroplanes, has resigned from the Aero Club of France. It seems that he raised an objection to the action of the Aviation Committee of Anjou in creating a special prize for the second day's racing at Angers for the Grand Prix.

The announcement of a definite "entente cordiale" on the language question in the schools of the Free State marks the end of an important chapter in the history of education in that province. The free schools organized two years ago as a protest against the rigid bi-lingualism introduced by General Hertzog have now been taken over by the Government. Mr. Fraser, who was dismissed by General Hertzog and who organized the free schools, delivered a speech at the prize distribution, in which he said he was "fully confident that they had laid the foundations of peace and harmony so far as education was concerned." He believed that "the settlement would give the utmost satisfaction," and highly eulogized Dr. Viljoen, the Director of Education, "who "knew no fear and would always do what was just and right, regardless of consequence."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Approaching Council Election.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the course of the next two or three months, the Mahomedan electors of Bombay will have to elect their representative on the local Legislative Council. Already four or five candidates have come forward for this honour. Although we have used the word "honour" in this case ourselves, —because many people regard it as such, we are scarcely certain of its propriety. A seat on a Legislative Council no doubt confers a high honour on its recipient. It should not be sought after, however for that reason, and that reason only. To those people who possess the requisite knowledge, experience and ability, it also gives a splendid opportunity of rendering great services to the public. This is specially applicable to the Mahomedan community, because they have got only a limited number of seats allotted to them. They can hardly afford, therefore, to send on the Council men who, however respected themselves personally, can only remain figureheads in the Council chamber.

Another aspect of the question is also worth considering. If one member is repeatedly sent up, no chance is given to other young men of ability to serve their community or to gain the requisite experience and public training. Nothing else can afford this so well as even a short term of membership of the Council. If this is not done, then, the result is deplorable. The electors have got to depend on one or two persons only. If they retire from public life, or in this particular case, if they happen to be sent up to the Imperial Council, then no one can be found who can fill their places even tolerably well. For these reasons it would perhaps be sound policy to elect a new man occasionally. Otherwise, having a new man simply for the sake of change would be unfair to an old and respected member, and ridiculous in itself. We have no wish for making invidious comparisons, but among the names already mentioned as candidates for the Bombay seat, that which attracts most attention is that of Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy. He is a gentleman of good abilities and long commercial experience. He has already well served the public and his own community on the Corporation, the Standing Committee, the Anjuman-i-Islam and elsewhere. He has got a genuine sympathy for his community and he takes a keen interest in all questions affecting Mahomedan interests. His genial disposition has obtained for him a great popularity in the society of Bombay. In him, if elected, the Mahomedan community will undoubtedly find a useful and capable representative.—Yours, etc.,

A MAHOMEDAN GRADUATE.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

Roman Catholic Archbishop of Simla and the Fund.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One would have supposed that on the eve of the Simla Conference, all who have at heart the interests of the domiciled community would be peculiarly solicitous to allay sectarian strife, and to unite all sections of the community in a common effort for the improvement of the European schools. It is, however, at this moment that the Archbishop of Simla has written to the London "Times" a letter (the terms of which have been communicated in advance to the representatives of the Press in India) bringing a serious charge against the promoters of the Fund of which we have the honour to be the Joint Honorary Secretaries in India.

The Archbishop alleges that there has been "a false, unjust, and ungenerous campaign, openly or covertly carried on by some at least of the promoters of the All-India Fund, to impugn the loyalty of the Catholic Church in India." We declare the charge to be without foundation.

There has been no such "campaign". There has not even been an effort on the part of any individual who has spoken or written or acted with the imprimatur of the promoters of the All-India Fund, to impugn the loyalty of the Roman Catholic Church in India. We confidently challenge the Archbishop to cite a single case of any man or woman who was or is directly or indirectly connected with the Fund, having in that capacity, explicity or implicity, openly or covertly, in written or spoken word, committed the offence with which "some at least of the promoters" are so recklessly charged.

We are aware that one gentleman who happens to be a member of our large and inclusive representative National Council, but who is associated in the public mind, not with it, but with an unrelated Society of which, he has long been the Secretary, has made statements to which, not without cause Roman Catholics have taken exception, just as many Roman Catholics have made statements to which Protestants, not without cause, have taken exception. That, however, was an isolated case, and the promoters of the Fund made haste publicly to repudiate responsibility for the utterance and to define their attitude towards the Roman Catholic Church as is proved by the following extract from a letter of October 18th, 1911, sent to the Press by the Rev. G. A. Ford, late Archdeacon of Lucknow, Honorary Secretary of the British National Council of the Fund:—

"I beg to state that Mr. Skipton, who has been for some years the indefatigable Secretary of the India Church Aid Association in England, was at the meeting in question speaking solely in his capacity as Secretary of that Association." Mr. Skipton is not in England to speak on behalf of the National Council; he is not one of our five delegates from India; and he was not speaking on behalf of the National Council at the meeting in Manchester. The promoters of the interdenominational appeal that is being made have from the first fully recognised the admirable work for education that is being done by the Roman Catholic Church in India, and they have been most careful in what they have said and printed to say nothing that could appear in any way to depreciate it."

We therefore respectfully call upon the Archbishop of Simla to withdraw the charge that he has made. We are prepared to believe that he wrote in ignorance of the facts of the case; but if he had addressed himself for information to any representative in India of the All-India Fund he would have been prevented from bearing false witness against public men in England who have striven earnestly and consistently to work amicably with all who are seeking to promote the educational interests of the domiciled community.—We are, etc.,

W. H. ARDEN WOOD,
ALEXANDER FRANCIS.

Joint Honorary Secretaries of the All-India Committee of the Fund for the Improvement of European Schools in India.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

Sir Alan Johnstone (H.M. Minister, The Hague) writes to the "Times."—A committee of prominent Dutch and British subjects has been formed with the idea of collecting a sum sufficient to erect a monument at Zutphen to Sir Philip Sidney, who was wounded at the battle of Zutphen on September 22, 1586, whilst fighting to uphold the independence of the Netherlands, and died at Arnhem on October 17 following.

Sir Philip Sidney's reputation as a scholar, statesman, and poet is so universally known that it is needless to dilate on his varied qualities.

Queen Elizabeth styled him "one of the jewels of the Crown," and his personality is probably the most attractive of the brilliant Elizabethan era.

I venture to appeal through your columns to all who appreciate the beauty of Sidney's career, so that a fitting memorial may be raised to the memory of one who, if for no other reason, would live in the pages of romance as having desired that the cup of water offered to him as he lay wounded should be given to a common soldier whose need was greater than was his.

A very perfect, gentle knight!

About £70 has already been raised for a memorial, but a further sum of £230 is required in order to erect a suitable monument.

Subscriptions can be sent by cheque to Mr. H. van Alphen, treasurer, Sidney Memorial Fund, Zutphen, Netherlands.

I appeal particularly to all British scholars, statesmen, soldiers, and poets; to members past and present of Christ Church, Oxford, and of Shrewsbury School, where Sidney received his education; and to the many Englishmen who are desended from collaterals of the illustrious hero.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

THE EGYPTIAN PLOT.

An Oath to Kill Lord Kitchener.

THE following news, later than the mail, appear in the Australian paper.

Cairo, July 5.

In connection with the plot for the assassination of the Khedive, the Premier, and Lord Kitchener, it has been ascertained that last month four men swore over the tomb of Wardani (executed for the assassination of a former Premier) that they would destroy the enemies of the Egyptian Nationalists.

Three of them undertook to kill the Khedive, the Premier, and Lord Kitchener, and the fourth volunteered to take the place of any assassin who failed in his mission. Detectives shadowed the men and overheard the plot.

MEXICAN REVOLT.

New York, July 7.

The defeated Mexican rebels declared that they are planning a new campaign with the object of invading Sonora State and marching along the coast towards Mexico City.

Yesterday some intoxicated rebels took possession of a locomotive on the Northern Mexico railway and compelled the enginemen to run it along the line until it collided with a passenger train, with the result that two railway employees were killed and several other persons were injured.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

New York, July 6.

A big crop of fatalities attended the celebration of Independence Day.

At Newark, in New Jersey, a balloonist named Moore was killed by falling from a height of 10,000ft. while making a parachute descent.

A tramcar ran off the rails at Tulsa, in Oklahoma with the result that five persons were killed.

In a motor cycle race at Salt Lake City a competitor lost control of his machine, and the latter dashed into a crowd of spectators, injuring seven of the latter and killing the competitor.

Hundreds of persons are in the hospitals suffering from injuries caused by firecrackers.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

New York, July 6.

As a result of the railway collision at Corning, in New York State, 41 persons were killed, and of these 13 were so badly mutilated that they could not be identified. A little girl named Armstrong, who was travelling with her parents, is missing, and no trace of her body can be found among the ruins of the train. An engine driver named Schroeder became insane after the collision.

At Latrobe, in Pennsylvania, yesterday 18 persons were killed in a collision between a passenger train and a goods train. Only one passenger escaped injury.

FRENCH STRIKE RIOTS.

At Havre yesterday the seamen on strike stoned a police station in which several gendarmes were located. Subsequently the rioters ransacked the steamer, Ville d'Isigny, and on being surprised by gendarmes and infantry they fought desperately. They entered some houses and maintained their attack upon the gendarmes and troops from the windows until they were forced to retire before military reinforcements.

CHINESE EX-PREMIER MENACED.

Pekin, July 5.

As Tang Shao Yi, the ex-Premier, was about to leave on a steamer for Shangai to-day a Radical, named Wang, boarded the vessel, and covering him with two revolvers, demanded his reasons for flight. The explanations were evidently satisfactory, but as Wang expressed his determination to go to Shanghai Tang Shao Yi eluded him and slipped ashore as the steamer cast off.

BOXING.

Vancouver, July 7.

"Tommy" Burns has issued a challenge to "Jack" Johnson for a match for the world's championship.

Chicago, July 7.

A negro celebration in honour of Johnson's victory over Flynn took place here yesterday and resulted in a riot. The police charged the rioters and effected several arrests.

"AN EMPIRE CRISIS."

London, July 6.

Addressing the Imperial Mission yesterday the Earl of Selborne said that an Empire crisis was approaching, and upon its decision within the next few years the future of the Empire depended.

GOLF.

Paris, July 7.

The Hon. Michael Scott (Australia) won the Amateur Golf Championship, beating C. MacFarland by eight up and seven to play.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

TELEPHONES IN AFGHANISTAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 21.

The *Pioneer* frontier correspondent reports that the Amir is about to extend the telephone lines that have been put up on the Kabul-Dhakka Road. It is even stated, that has been talked about, but a part of this line would obviously have to be built by the British authorities.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 20.

With regard to the Foot and Mouth Disease Commission, which is coming to India next cold weather it should be stated that it will not enquire into the disease with the object of treating it in India, but to ascertain facts, which may be of use to the Home authorities. The expenses of the Commission are being borne by the Home Government.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

During His Excellency's short trip to Delhi and Dehra Dun, the Viceroy will be accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Robertson, I.M.S., Surgeon, Captain the Hon. J. Weld-Forester and Captain A. A. Tod, Aides-de-Camp.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, 20 JULY,

The tour of the officer, commanding the Northern Army, has been altered, and instead of returning direct to Murree from Simla on the 4th of August General Willcocks will proceed to Calcutta arriving on the 6th of August. He leaves Calcutta on the 13th and arrives at Cawnpore on the 14th, leaves Cawnpore on the 15th and arrives at Rawalpindi, and Murree on 17th.

Prince Arthur of Connaught was elected a member of the Jockey Club by acclamation at a meeting of the club on July 5.

The committee of the Royal Aero Club has passed a regulation prohibiting aeroplane flights over the River Thames or its banks during regattas, or on occasions when large numbers of persons assemble on the river or its banks, as being undesirable and fraught with danger to the public safety.

MERIMEE'S LETTERS.

II.

[BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.]

Merimée was old, as he himself says, at the time the correspondence begins. He was nearing forty. He had just then a cruel disillusion. Undoubtedly he was no longer capable of a great and complete affection. It was best for them both that, what began in coquetry and curiosity should end in calm, confiding friendship. She was a prude. Sentiments and style she equally subtilized. Note her affectation when she says: "My illnes is an impression of bliss which is almost a burden." He often chaffs her for her prudery. But what was it that lay under that smooth exterior, and behind those appearances so carefully watched over? Some deep drama of hope and of regret? There's the interesting enigma which may never be unravelled. Thanks to the Inconnue, she has added to the history of the contradictions of the heart, a chapter never too long. Merimée of the French Academy, the immoral novelist in good luck, and vain of his wicked reputation goes out for innocent and sentimental walks in woods and fields. This precise observer who believes in realities only and admits but facts, takes into his head to discover rather late in the evening the little blue flower. And despite a desultory air, he writes with the most elegant and supple pen some studied pages, only for putting them under two beautiful eyes miraculously dark and large.

HIS LAST LETTERS

addressed to a select lady quite different to the Inconnue with her studied and roguish grace are full of feeling, flight, and enthusiasm. She labours with great ardour at the mission she has set herself to. Baffled at one point, she is not discouraged and puts other arguments forward. Her proofs all spent, she ends with the last word of every religious discussion: to have faith, which taking all in all is the surest. As to Merimée, he does not augur well for his own conversion, but lends himself to it with good grace. He hardly thinks of scoffing, and speaks of serious things in all seriousness and due respect. "I am unfortunately a sceptic", laments he instead of vaunting. He is touched by the interest shown in him, sincere and noble as it is, and is grateful for it. He responds to the interest by confidence, he ceases to be upon his guard, forgets to mistrust, and lets admissions and complaints escape, which betray the deep-seated need of affection, and cause suppressed sensibility to flush. If Merimée is positive with Panizzi frivolous with the Empress, man of affectation with the Inconnue, and grave in his last letters, these are evidently so many traits which make up the complexity of his character. What we see of him is but the aspect he wished to be seen under.

HE IS A SCEPTIC

by constitution, and an inbred disposition. He is essentially irreligious, and incredulous by incapacity of belief. For humanity in general he has an unreserved contempt. The epoch he lived in inspired in him a quite peculiar disgust. But this scepticism is purely intellectual. From the head it has not gone down to the heart. His sensibility has been left intact. If he detests men, he is far from holding them in horror. He pities them. "I wish I were rich enough to avert every individual suffering," says he. In principle he belongs to no country. But the disasters of France awake in echo in his heart, and he shows patriotism. In his books as in the Salon, he speaks of love in a flippant tone, like one prepared against the pangs of deception. And yet he has loved and been tricked in love when life seemed to him an aimless drift. Repugnant to making a show of his grief, he yet recurs often to what left him desolate and amazed. "There was once a fool, who thought he had the Queen of China sealed in a bottle. One day the bottle broke, and as a Chinese Queen could not be had again, from a fool he became a beast." A liaison which is loosened is an occurrence not a few honest folks pass merrily out of. But it left Merimee all mangled; so tender and weak he was. This

FEEBLENESS OF CHARACTER

explains many things in him. It was at the bottom of his worst defects. It notably explains that certain influences held him captive. It explains the veneration he professes for force. He admires in others the energy—whatever the form—that he has not. As for him he does not find his "raison d'etre" in himself. He seeks it out of himself in the approbation of others. "I have written nothing in my life for the public, always for some one." How great the importance he attaches to opinion! What a narrow dependance! He is haunted by the fear of ridicule. He is afraid to show himself as he is. He dare not give in. And yet a natural instinct tells him, he may need interest and sympathy being exhaled on him. Hence the sadness and uneasiness which ceaselessly shadow him. A raillery is enough for him to lose colour. That is why he is beforehand with it. To avoid strife, he withdraws and gets behind. Hence the mystifier's attitude, a studied part patiently sustained. Irony can be reconciled to very different dispositions. In Merimee's as in many other cases it is the suspicious smile of timidity. It is thus that these letters wherein he directly discusses European politics procure us discreet confidences on the nature of he who writes them.

VARIETY IS THE SIGN OF LIFE

in them. From an anecdote you pass on to a moral reflection, from a rough sketch to a paradox, from a recollection of travel to one of reading. There are full-length portraits, profiles, satirical expressions, and humorous sallies. There are finished pages, neatly done letters, and notes scribbled in haste. There is wit everywhere and caprice, genuineness, and that art of saying everything agreeably which is the very essence of manners. Why has he succeeded so well? Because he had time. Whatever his official functions and many the commissions he was on—he was still at leisure. Without being rich he had sufficient ease, and had not to depend on his pen for daily bread. He was free to appear in Society, and to cultivate select friendships, and these are conditions essential to epistolary intimacy. Though a man of the world he has the author's vanity. But he knows at least that it is a form of folly. If he is led to speak of any of his works, it is "en passant," and with an unconcern as if it were some one else's. He affects not being an author by profession. He would more willingly set himself up for an amateur. He has varied gifts, and an extensive culture. He knows several languages and he knows them well.

HIS ATTAINMENTS ARE MANY.

He does some painting, is an archæologist, an inspector of historic monuments, a senator, a courtier. He has written romances, historical works, critical essays, and has edited reports. He has travelled much and not only as a tourist in Spain, in Scotland, in Italy, leading the life of natives of the country. He has run through very diverse societies and specially bad society. He has seen many morals and many people, having an inexhaustible curiosity for all varieties of the human kind. His horizon is not limited. He has gathered many impressions and many souvenirs. He has lost many illusions, and learnt to change taste and humour. The desire to please forms a part and parcel of him. If our contemporaries do not write letters, it is because, it is materially impossible for them. They have much to do. Victor Hugo compares himself to a jobber, a prisoner tied to his daily job, Many are the poor workmen condemned to turn the wheel pouring fortune into the pockets of the publishers, or the impresario. Every week brought to Sainte Beuve the formidable falling due of the article he had to get up. George Sand had her engagements with the Revue. Balzac lived shut up in an imaginary world. Since the author has conquered his independence, he stands up for his position, and his needs have decupled. He has no longer the means of doing anything useless. Literature is an absorbing "metier," exacting and rude, because there is much competition. As elsewhere the law of the division of labour has to be applied to it. Each writer must have his own speciality. Merimee, therefore, says "you must be a little stupid to do but one thing."

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76 New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

BANGALORE RACES.

Great Struggle for Bangalore Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 20.

The third day's racing took place in very pleasant weather. After sundry up-sets the race of the day, the Bangalore Cup, was annexed by the Zemindar of Sivagiri's Black Douglas, the favourite which ran a great race with Lady Erna.

The attendance included the Maharajah of Mysore, and a party from the palace, and Sir Hugh and Lady Daly and party. Results:—

LEONIDAS PURSE.—(I div.) 6 furlongs:—

Mr. Sattar's Wavehill 8st. 8lbs..................Ruiz 1
Mr. Wishart's Bomb 8st. 11lbs..................Firth 2
Col. Desaraj Urs' Eva B. 8st. 1lb. McGlone 3 } Dead heat
The Maharaja of Mysore's Mary B. 7st. 9lbs..................Bland 3 } Dead heat

ALSO RAN:—Bull's Run 8st. 9lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Bomb, two to one Eva B., three to one Wavehill, four to one Bull's Run, five to one Mary B.

THE RACE:—Getting off at the third time of asking, Bomb led to five furlongs. Wavehill came away with Bomb at two furlongs and won by half a length. A neck between second and third.

TIME:—1 min. and 20 4-5 secs.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—(I div.) 6 furlongs:—

Nawab Moinudin's Mandeville, 7st. 4lbs...Melsom 1
The Maharajah of Mysore's Kismet II, 8st. 2lbs. Harrison 2
Mr. Roy Chowdhury's Ruling Passion 7st. 8lbs. P. Kuhn 3

ALSO RAN:—Safety Pin, 8st. 10lbs.; Pantry Girl, 8st. 8lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Ruling Passion, 5 to 2 against Mandeville, 4 to 1 Kismet II and Pantry Girl and 10 to 1 Safety Pin.

THE RACE:—Mandeville obtained a lead and was never overhauled although strongly challenged by Kismet. Won by half a length, a head between second and third.

TIME.—1 min. and 23 secs.

GRANT PLATE.—7 furlongs:—

Col. Jones' Aubrey, 7st. 4lbs..................Harrison 1
Mr. Lakshmi Kantharaj Urs' Crowbar, 9st. 4lbs. ....Northmore 2
Col. Jones' Cowslip, 9st. 12lbs..................Robinson 3

ALSO RAN:—Harebell, 9st. 10lbs.; Pearl, 9st. 10lbs.

BETTING:—Evens Cowslip, 3 to 1 Harebell, 4 to 1 Pearl and Crowbar, 8 to 1 Aubrey.

THE RACE:—From a good start, Aubrey came away at six furlongs. Won by two lengths, two lengths between second and third.

TIME:—1 min. and 37 secs.

BANGALORE CUP—1 1-4 miles:—

The Zemindar of Sivagiri's Black Douglas, 9st. 10lbs..................Firth 1
Mr. Garda's Lady Erna, 9st. 8lbs..................Brown 2
The Maharajah of Mysore's Sporran, 6st. 13lbs..................Malsom } Dead heat.
Messrs. Heather and Jones' Santoinette, 8st. 2lbs..................A. Hoyt } Dead heat.

ALSO RAN:—Hamara, 9st.; Kilmarnock, 8st. 10lbs.; Parkhill, 8st. 9lbs.; Regalia, 8st.; Nuncio, 7st. 6lbs.; Milford Lake, 7st. 8lbs.; Miracle, 6st. 7lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Black Douglas, 3 to 1 Kilmarnock, 5 to 3 Lady Erna and Parkhill, 6 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE:—From a splendid start opposite the grand stand Santoinette was leading to the mile post. Here Milford Lake went in front and Black Douglas was lying last. Round the bend, however, it was seen that the two favourites had crept to the front. In the straight, Black Douglas and Lady Erna raced home amidst wild enthusiasm. Won by 1 1-2 lengths, four lengths between second and third.

TIME:—2 mins. and 17 4-5 secs.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE—(II div.):—

The Maharajah of Mysore's Master Priam, 7st. 10lbs..................Bland 1
Mr. Sattar's Token, 8st. 8lbs..................Ruiz 2
Col. Jones' Sahana, 6st. 11lbs..................Vincent 3

ALSO RAN:—Mauveron, 10st.; Rolling Stone, 7st. 4lbs.; Brynbella, 6st.; Chemise, 6st.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Token, 3 to 1 Mauveron, 4 to 1 Brynbella and Chemise, 5 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE:—Mauveron led from a good start, but at two furlongs Master Priam and Token came away together, the former winning by a length, a length between second and third.

TIME:—1 min. 23 2-5 secs.

LEONIDAS' PURSE—(II div.):—

Col. Desaraj Urs' Metal Maid 8st. 13lbs.............. McGlone 1
The Zemindar of Sivagiri's Vic's Pride 7st. 5lbs.... Melsom 2
Mr. Apcar's Lady Lucretia 8st 5lbs..........C. Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN:—The Witch 9st., Informer 8st. 3lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 on The Witch, 2 to 1 against Metal Maid, 5 to 1 Lady Lucretia and Vic's Pride, 12 to 1 Informer.

THE RACE:—There was a good start. Witch and Vic's Pride doing the running. At five furlongs, Vic's Pride led by several lengths. Metal Maid came up then, and won from Vic's Pride by three lengths. Two lengths separated the second from third.

TIME:—1 min. 21 4-5 secs.

DESERT PLATE.—7 furlongs:—

Mr. Garda's Minerva 6st. 13lbs..................Brown 1
Nawab Moinudin Khan's Crown Prince 9st. Kuhn 2
Mr. Nawabzada Obeidulla Khan of Bhopal's Aga 9st. 12lbs..................Southall 3

ALSO RAN:—Mexico 8st. 5lbs.; Senseless 7st. 6lbs; Grey Mist, 6st. 10lbs; Dandy Dick, 7st.

BETTING:—Evens Crown Prince, 2 to 1 Minerva, 4 to 1 Mexico, 5 to 1 Aga, and Grey Mist, 6 to 1 others.

THE RACE:—Grey Mist was absolutely left and did not finish. Minerva led all the way. Won by 2 lengths, four lengths between second and third.

TIME:—1 min. and 45 2-5 secs.

SUBSTITUTION RACE.—5 furlongs:—

Mr. Lauder's Harene 9st. 2lbs.................. A Kuhn 1
The Maharajah of Mysore's Eustace 8st. 3lbs Bland 2
The Zemindar of Sivagiri's Sperry 9st. 4lbs. Firth 3

ALSO RAN:—Aunahean 7st. 6lbs.

BETTING:—2 to 1 on Harene and Eustace, evens Sperry, 3 to 1 against Annahean.

THE RACE:—Won by two lengths. A length separating the second from third.

TIME:—1 min. and 7 3-5 secs.

After the last race Lady Daly presented the Bangalore Cup to the Zemindar of Sivagiri amidst applause.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

In the I. F. A. Challenge Shield Competition, third round, Calcutta met the Customs this evening on the Calcutta ground. The match was witnessed by a very large crowd of spectators. Owing to the rains the ground was in a very slushy condition. Still a good game was witnessed. Calcutta netted three goals, but two of them were ruled offside. Calcutta thus won by a goal to nil.

CRICKET.

Owing to the rain the Gymkhana and the Marine Line cricket grounds have presented the appearance of vast sheets of water. Lovers of cricket were naturally disappointed on Saturday afternoon when all cricket fixtures for the day had to be abandoned.

BOMBAY MUD SPORTS.

Weather permitting the Bombay Gymkhana will hold mud sports, on the Marine Lines maidan on Wednesday, the programme including tent-pegging by half sections; ladies' polo ball stakes; jumping for ponies, chatty race, pre-Raphaelite stakes and pony scurry. The sports will commence at 5-30 p.m.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

Steady Increase of Work at Kasauli.

The report of the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli for the year 1911, by the Directors, Major W. F. Harvey, I. M. S., and Captain H. W. Acton, I. M. S., has just been published:—

The numbers attending the Institute still show a steady increase. It is difficult to see what is really to be the limit to this increase. A careful enquiry is made of each patient as to the total number of other persons bitten besides himself, and he is also asked how many of these have come for treatment. Such an account of the numbers cannot be expected to be more than an approximation to the real facts. It is difficult to say whether the figures obtained exaggerate or minimise the truth. The figures are:—1,971 persons were treated out of a total of 4,086 bitten by rabid animals, that is say, 2,115 were untreated who had been bitten by the same animals as the 1,971 treated. These numbers refer only to Indians. As usual, dogs were the animals accounting for the greatest number of the bitten. The total number of persons who presented themselves at the Institute, European and Indian, was 2,268. Of these 43 died of hydrophobia, 42 Indians and 1 European. There were 12 who developed symptoms within the limits of the course of treatment (lasting 18 days), 17 within 15 days after the end of that course, and 14 still later than 15 days. It is only the last number which constitutes the "failures" of treatment. The percentage failure rate is therefore 0·6 per cent. The total number of deaths may seem to be large, but it is not really so when taken in conjunction with the numbers escaping infection.

A study of the details of the fatal cases suggests that on the whole it is the most badly bitten person who succumbs earliest and that the longer incubation periods are manifested by those less badly bitten. But we may well ask what are we to take as the criterion or criteria of severity of bite. Do they depend on locality, number of wounds, application of caustic or on interposition of clothing? It can scarcely be doubted that all these and perhaps other characters must be taken into account. They may not however be altogether independent of one another. Thus it is an accepted fact that bites on the face are more dangerous than those in other localities and the fact receives no negation from the results of this year. But we observe that bites on the face are very usually accompanied by bites in other parts or, in other words, face-bitten persons are often also persons with numerous bites and bites in other localities than the face. Practically all institutes nevertheless take little account of this point and include all cases which show at least one bite on the face as face cases simply. Again, an animal which reaches the face of an individual is usually a specially ferocious and aggressive one and will inflict deep bites. The face, too, is not a part of the body which can well be very thoroughly cauterised and it is bare of clothing. The skin of the face is thin and easily penetrated. Now the theoretical consideration underlying the idea of special danger in face bites is that of proximity to the brain. The nerve path to be traversed by the virus is short, therefore the incubation period is lessened and the chance of escape by means of treatment is diminished. Whatever be the merits of the theory we do not think sufficient account has been taken of the factors other than pure locality which may have a casual relationship to the effect. This leads us to say that if we are ever to make a really satisfactory estimate of the danger to which persons who are the subject of bites of rapid animals are exposed, we must take up point by point all the characters known or suspected to be concerned and these not only singly but in their various combinations.

The wound table published in the report, is specially interesting as showing how markedly different Europeans are from Indians in the matter of the number of wounds from which they suffer. A great number of Europeans suffer from no wounds at all, that is to say, are cases in which no wound has been inflicted by the attacking animal. These are cases in which the saliva of the rabid animal has come or is supposed to have come in contact with some previously existing cut or abrasion of the skin. We find that 103 Europeans out of 297 are treated on this account as against 8 Indians out of a total of 1,971. In practically all other respects which go to make up gravity of infection the risk of the Indian is greatly in excess of that of the European. Many more interesting facts might be extracted from the figures given and others might have been included were this report to be regarded as a statistical enquiry into the subject of anti-trabic eatment instead of as more or less a presentation of the results for the year. There is one point however to which we desire to draw special attention as it necessitates the cooperation with the Institute of all concerned in sending to Kasauli persons who are to undergo treatment. This has reference to the compilation of statistics of mortality amongst the untreated. We desire to find out what exacty is the proportion of escapes amongst the untreated—especially as Indians appear to differ so markedly in degree of infection from Europeans.

The following table shows the classes of the population from which the patients were derived:—British Army, 83; officers 23; officers' wives 2; officers' children 1; Warrnt Officers 12; British soldiers 36; soldiers' wives, 2; soldiers' children 7; Indian Army, 111; British officers, 17; officers' wives 4; officers' children 1; native officers, 1; sepoys, 88; European civilians, 195; and Indian civilians, 1,879, total 2,268.

Of the European civilians 51 were Government servants and of the Indian civilians 268 were in Government employ.

The animals which inflicted the bites were as follows:—Dog, 1,833; jackal, 389; cat, 8; horse, 13; mule, 2; donkey, 4; human being, 12; calf, 3; mongoose, 1; inoculation syringe, 1; and wolf, 2, total 2,268.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 22th July, 1912.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening the 23rd instant from 6 to 7-15 p. m. All recruits of the current season are requested to attend.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
B. V. Rifles
for O-Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1912.

416. Parade—"G" Company Recruits will parade at Old Head-quarters, Carnac Road (opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) to-day Monday, 22nd instant, at 7-30 a.m.

417. Parade.—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 24th Instant at 7-30 a m.

Dress Mufti.

Arms will be issued on parade.

458. Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "M" Company. No. 7032 Cadet G. Zuzarte to be Lance Corporal.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR,
COMMANDING.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1912.

159. Instructions.—A lecture will be delivered by an officer 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Lecture Room near Brigade Office, on Tuesday the 23rd July 1912 commencing at 6-0 p. m.

Subject—American Civil War 25th June to 3rd July 1862.

Mufti may be worn.

Officers and members of Volunteer units are invited to be present,

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

Heavy Rain and Gale in Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

The rainfall has extended over the east of the United Provinces, and there has been generally more abundance in northern India. The rain has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula, Mysore, the North Madras; coast, North Hyderabad; local in South East Madras, nearly general in the Central Provinces, Central India; fairly general in Bombay, the Deccan, Gujarat, Rajputana, the Punjab; Local in Kashmir; nearly general in the North West Frontier Provinces, the United Provinces, the northern half of Behar and Orissa, Bengal, Assam, Lower Burma and local in Upper Burma.

Bombay records three inches; Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Belgaum, one and a half; Mercara, four; Poona, one; Madras, one; Masulipatam, two; Seoni, one; Jubbulpore, Pachmarhi, one and a half; Hoshangabad, two; Surat, three; Rajkot, one and a half; Mount Abu, Kotah, and Jaipur, one; Murree, Montgomery, Sirsa and Delhi, two; Rawalpindi, three; Dehra Dun, Meerut, Bareilly, and Mainpuri, one and a half; Muktesar, Roorkee, and Purnea, one; Ranchi, four; Berhampore, one and a half; Jalpaiguri, and Dinajpore, three; Bogra, Darjeeling, Lashio, Diamond Island, and Bassein, one and a half; Kyakupyu, Moulmein and Tavoy, two.

Forecast:—The rain will extend into the west of Rajputana.

SIMLA, JULY 21.

The rainfall has diminished in the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province, but has been widespread in most parts of the country. It has been nearly general on the west coast, Hyderabad, Bombay and the Deccan, and fairly general in Mysore, the Madras Coast North, in the Central Provinces and Central India; local in Gujarat, South Rajputana and Kashmir, while there have been a few falls in the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab. The rainfall has also been nearly general in the United Provinces, Bengal, Assam, Lower Burma and fairly general in Behar and Orissa and North Burma.

Principal amounts:—Bombay, four inches: Ratnagiri, three; Karwar, one and a half; Belgaum, seven; Aurungabad, and Nizamabad, one; Mercara, three; Jagdalpur, Chanda, Raipur, and Panchmarhi, one; Jubbulpore, and Hoshangabad, one and a half; Dera-Ismail-Khan, four; Sutna, two; Surat, three; Kotah, Multan, one and a half; Simla, one; Muktesar, five; Roorkee, three; Meerut, Bareilly and Lucknow, two; Mainpuri, one; Bahraich, one and a half; Naya Dumka, three; Calcutta, two; Cox's Bazar, and Darjeeling, one and a half; Cherrapunji, three; Sibsagar, one; Moulmein, two; Tavoy, one and a half.

The temperature has been decidedly low in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, the west of the United Provinces and roughly normal elsewhere.

Forecast:—A diminution of rainfall in the west of the United Provinces.

BILLIMORIA, JULY 20.

Billimoria had been favoured with good rain from the beginning of the monsoon. Upto date we have measured more than 31 inches of rain, which can be considered very favourable. The adjacent towns of Bulsar and Navsari have not been so much favoured. Still the weather is cloudy, and all expect good crops this year.

BHOWNAGAR, JULY 21.

Since Thursday the weather has become hot. This state of things culminated in heavy fall of rain at noon, when 1in. 54cts. were measured, making the total rainfall 6in. 95cts. as against 5in. 36cts. in the corresponding week of last year. Songad registered 80 cents, bringing up the total to 8in. 52cts. Yesterday also rain came in heavy showers at Bhownagar when 1in. 65cts. were measured. At Jetalsar and Rajkot rain has fallen also. Heavy rain has fallen in Gir, which has caused floods, breaching the Bilkha line.

A four storeyed house collapsed in Bhownagar, but fortunately no loss of life occurred, the inmates having got timely warning in the shape of a loud noise before the house came down.

TREE-FALLS IN BOMBAY.

The continuous downpour and high wind has caused many a tree-fall in Bombay though in the Fort only three large trees had fallen yesterday. Most of the other falls were in private gardens, and some at Mahim. The two trees that fell on Esplanade Road, beyond being a hindrance to traffic, caused no serious damage, but the one that fell on Cruickshank Road completely dislocated the tramway traffic, for the weight of the tree broke the tramway wires on both lines and no car could be run between Kalkadevi or Girgaum roads, and Bori Bunder, on either the up or the down line for nearly three hours.

The traffic was seriously hindered and the passengers were considerably inconvenienced. The cars ran between Dhobitalao and Parel. The direct route possible was only via Crawford Market along the Abdul Rahiman Street.

The incessant showers of rains since Saturday morning flooded all the roads of Bombay yesterday, and at noon the predestrians and vehicle could move with considerable difficulty. The water at Khetwadi, Nagpada, portion of Sandhurst Road, Marine Lines, and beyond Byculla towards Soparibagh was knee-deep.

Rain continued last night and even up to the small hours of the morning.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer "Begum," Captain H. J. Crebbin, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday evening, from Calcutta, reports having experienced strong monsoon with heavy rain when approaching Bombay.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	22·32	24·00	24·60	22·32
Sunday, 21st July............	3·60	3·54	3·70	3·80
Total	25·92	27·54	28·30	26·12
Same date last year.........	24·68	24·15	24·10	23·22

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 20.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1910. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1911. In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	2·30	23·11	29·29	21·65

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 21st July. In.	Cts.	Total up-to-date. In.	Cts.
3	46	31	85

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of the observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 20th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the east Punjab, and the extreme north; Rawalpindi has had 2·63", Sirsa, 2·15" and Delhi, 1·88". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall. Temperature is in defect except at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Mainpuri has had 1·70", Cawnpore 0·52", Allahabad 0·21" and Jhansi 0·14". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana; Jaipur has had 1·04" and Kotah 1·16". Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Jaipur; the minimum is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Dwarka has had 0·22," Rajkot 1·58," Bhavnagar Para 2·37," Surat 2·69," Ahmedabad, 0·43" and Indore 0·50." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Maximum temperature is in excess at Indore and in defect at Bhavnagar Para and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Saugor has had 0·78," Jubbulpore 1·59, Hoshangabad 2·37," Nagpur 0·84," Raipur and Chanda 0·21" each and Akola 0·12." Skies are heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 2·99," Ratnagiri 1·66," Mormugao 2·01" and Karwar 1·35". Skies are heavily clauded Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0·10", Ahmednagar 0·17", Poona 1·21", Belgaum 1·36", Aurangabad 0·23" and Nizamabad 0·86". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Widespread and increased rain has fallen on the West coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme north, the east Punjab, the United Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Central Provinces, the adjacent parts of West Central India, the north Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and on the north Madras Coast. Local rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the Carnatic. Fairly strong monsoon conditions prevail.

Fairly widespread rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the region to the north of latitude 18°N with the exception of Sind and the south-west Punjab. Local rain may occur in the south Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 20th July, was 29·608 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 6 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

July 5.

Mr. Neville Priestley has addressed the following letter to the "Pioneer":—

Sir,—You have been kind enough to honour with so much of your valuable space, the paper on Indian Railways which I read before the Royal Society of Arts, that it is with some difidence that I crave your further indulgence.

In your leading article you say the solution which I "suggested will be regarded by the great majority of experts as far from adequate." The solution which I suggested was that Capital expenditure should be kept down to such a point that there might be a very reasonable hope of the anticipated income yielding such a return as would induce investors to subscribe capital without a Government guarantee. If the great majority of experts can succeed in bringing about even this result, the difficulties which have so far confronted schemes of railway construction in India will be more than half overcome and we shall soon see that large extension of railways which India so much needs for its proper development.

You go on to say that the mention of the Nagda Mutra line which I made in my comparison was unfortunate as "the line showed net earmings of nearly 19 1-2 lakhs last year and returns of nearly 5 per cent. on its Capital of 420 lakhs." My point was, is it necessary to construct a line at such high cost when the country generally needs railways so badly and this particular tract of country could have been adequately served by a cheaper line. It is true this line did earn nearly 5 per cent. in 1911; but no small part of that income was derived from traffic diverted from the G. I. P. and R. M. R. railways, and a large part of it was due to the famine in Gujarat and the Coronation ceremony at Delhi, circumstances which are not likely to be repeated every year. But be this as it may, it is still open to question whether a policy which involves this large expenditure, when the district could have been adequately served by a smaller outlay, is in the best interests of a country whose funds are so limited and whose need for railways is so great.

You say I pin my "faith in branch lines of relatively low traffic capacity designed to feed the main system and not expected to bear a heavy strain." I pin my faith on low initial outlay and not on low traffic capacity and they are not necessarily synonymous terms. You add, "the railways which the Durbars of Jodhpur and Bikaner have constructed are good enough in the cricumstances but when it comes to providing a railway for an irrigation colony which will produce its thousands of tons of surplus agricultural wealth, or a railway which will form a link between two great systems, the light cheap line of low capacity is inefficient from the first. It is better to recognise this and to construct accordingly." Do the thousands of tons of agricultural wealth which have to be moved require a railway suitable for speeds of 60 miles an hour and more? The goods traffic of the country to-day is not being moved at such speeds, nor could it be moved with economy at half these speeds. It is in making a railway suitable for express speeds that the cost of construction goes up and a lower grade of construction would not affect the speed at which goods trains usually travel, nor would it render any of the railways now requiring to be constructed incapable of carrying with perfect efficiency, all the goods traffic which they are likely to have to carry within a reasonable measure of time, since not one of them will be a great trunk line being fed by numerous other lines.

The same remarks apply to a link between two great systems. The important consideration when making these lines is, presumably, not the saving of a few hours on the journey between the terminal points but the opening up of new country; and the goods traffic in this newly opened out country can be carried quite efficiently, and the passenger traffic quite efficiently enough—witness the experience of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway—on a low grade railway.

I know of no contemplated railway or railway now under construction or recently constructed in India in whose case these observations will not hold good.

If, however, India is satisfied that its wisest policy is to construct, as high grade lines, railways required for irrigation colonies, or which form links between two great systems, or which shorten the distance between arms of the same system, regardless of the fact that when thus constructed they will not cover interest charges for some years and during those years will add to the burdens of the country, when the burden could be avoided by keeping down initial outlay, I have nothing further to say, except a question the wisdom of such a policy.—Yours, etc.,

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY.

KEATING'S
WORM TABLETS
A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat
Sold in Bottles by all Druggists
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

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HAIR POWDER
NEW DRY SHAMPOO.
To cleanse the hair quickly and easily sprinkle half a packet lightly over the hair and scalp. Brush out thoroughly with a stiff brush in five minutes time. This freshens, softens, cleanses and brightens the hair. No wetting—no trouble—no danger.
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
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Another of C. & B.'s Delicacies
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UNEXCELLED.
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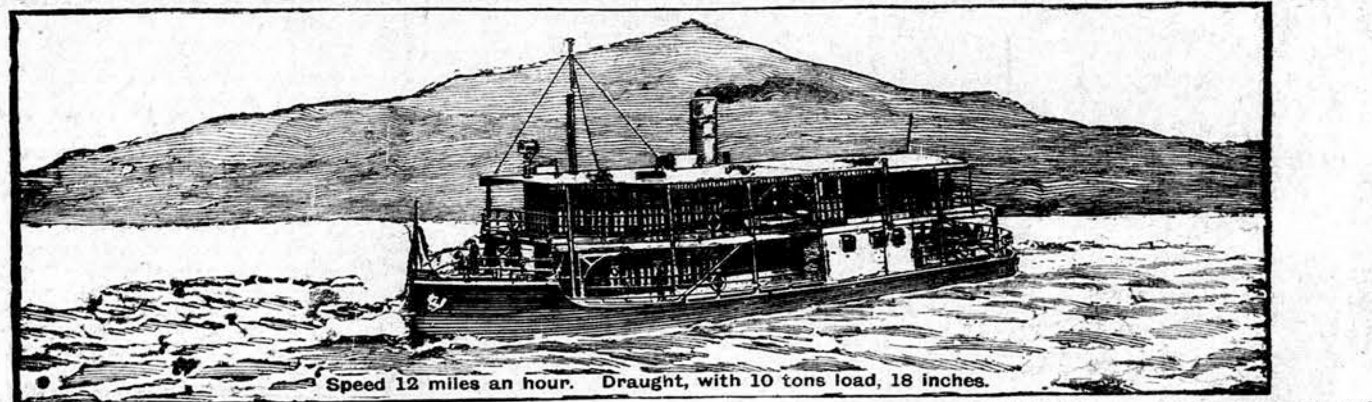

Speed 12 miles an hour. Draught, with 10 tons load, 18 inches.
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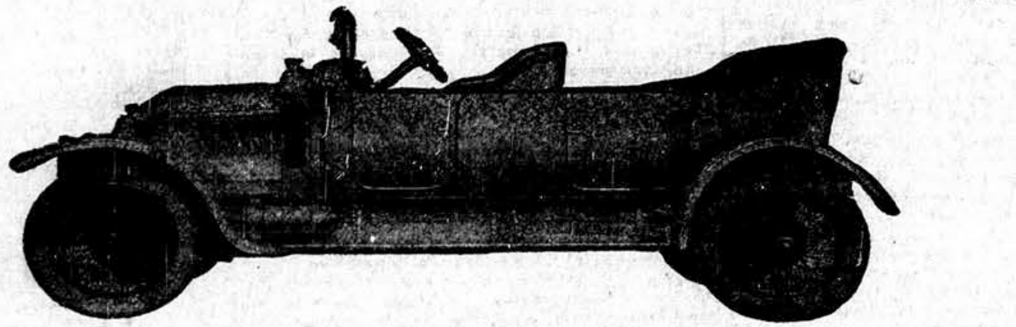

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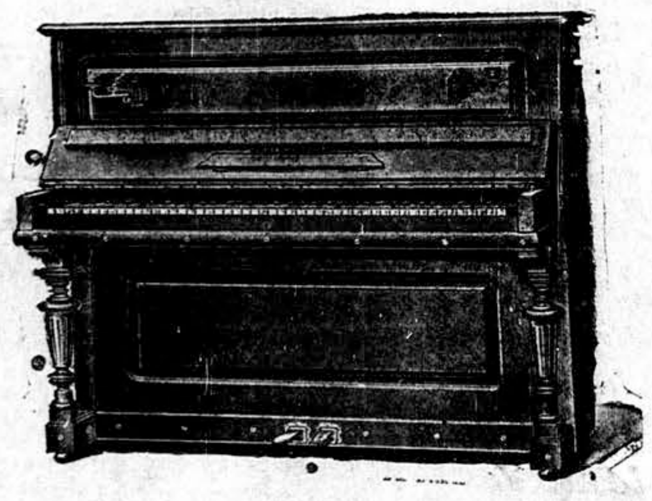

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